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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Joins Talk Table

Needy Austria Dislikes Loan

Soviet Has Great Ural Show

Wall Street Says Fear Fades

Colonels Hide in Asia Grain

THE United States departs from a past rule and accepts Britain's invitation to participate in an economic and monetary parley by the powers. The State Department, conveying the reply of President and Cabinet, exempts discussion of war debts, reparations and tariff rates, as indicated in the invitation. Thus the Administration reflects the expressed attitude of Congress. It counters that of Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has reversed himself to urge the country powerfully by radio to include these items and find a swift road to world recovery. Senator Borah is to continue his appeals. Before the conference opens American public sentiment will perhaps definitely react—on one side or the other will raise a deciding voice.

* * *

¶ The Austrian Government all but falls when the Lausanne protocol regarding the new international loan is read in Parliament. The vote of the presiding officer alone defeats a no confidence motion. Chancellor Dollfuss accepted Lausanne's financial terms and prohibition of a closer economic understanding with Germany. Strong opposition has been raised throughout the country. Austria desperately needs the loan funds to meet present needs, but the opposers say there is one way in which the present must not be saved—at too heavy a cost to the future.

* * *

¶ Ural Territory unrolls the fruits of the Soviet's first Five-Year Plan impressively to the Monitor correspondent. Amid vast treasures of natural wealth, smelting plants, steel plants, chemical factories and machine factories hum with armies of workers, and cities expand where even hamlets were unknown when yesterday's maps were made. The Soviet feels security in this mighty center 2000 miles from its borders, a security its leaders believe will be needed when neighbors grow jealous of the Soviet's inevitable industrial success and seek to thwart it in the world's oldest way—with the weapons of war.

* * *

¶ New York financial authorities find convincing evidence that the security and commodity markets are no longer at the mercy of the "psychology of fear." Their conclusions are based mainly on the fact that prices are once more able to maintain their gains made on a showing of reasonable cause. All markets react to the news. The fact had been recognized that as long as fear continued as an important factor substantial improvement in conditions was unthinkable—because fear itself doesn't think; it merely stampedes.

* * *

¶ Japanese warships land marines at Yingkow and assist in repulsing continued Chinese attacks. Around Yingkow, as around Changchun, Japan complains, China's guerrilla soldiers strike a blow and foil reprisals by hiding in the fields of heavy grain. If only both sides could be forced for a time to take refuge in the yellowing and neglected crop they might find themselves throbbing with the possibility of giving modern application to a still sound if ancient idea—might wish to beat their swords into mowing machines and their machine guns into tractor harvesters.

* * *

¶ The Federal Reserve Bank works out a program under which, as empowered by Congress, it can make loans to private individuals. The Owen D. Young committee irons out difficulties and progresses toward the point where the recent enactment, if not rivaling the mythical horn of plenty, will make funds regularly available for self-liquidating loans. The first individuals applying have been confused by the restrictive rules, but gloriously eager and able to give 100 per cent conformity to one of them—They have to show that some regular bank has turned them down.

* * *

¶ Chicago entertains Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau for the third time after a transatlantic flight. The aviator drops in after touching Iceland, Greenland and Canada on his way from Germany. After dining well he prepares to hop along as far as Japan. Another ocean, but it doesn't bother the Captain—he may not even see it in the fog.

* * *

¶ Canada hears Premier R. B. Bennett put a delegation of combustible Communists in their place. They demand the right to hold unlawful meetings, pardoning of Communists in prison, lifting of the embargo against Soviet Russia. The Premier responds: "We are doing the best we can for Canada. Help and we will appreciate it; criticize and we will have no enmity; but defy the law and the Government will smash your defiance. Our laws are the considered will of the people. Break them and, as inevitably as the sun shines, you will pay the price." Mr. Bennett's words titilate a wearied world—Premiers can be priceless.

Canadian Buffalo Puts on Wrong Coat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

A CANADIAN buffalo and an Australian calendar appear to disagree as to just which are the winter months. At least that is the case with one member of that animal family who was sent from her native home in Canada to Port Adelaide in Australia several years ago.

The buffalo so far has persisted in garbing herself in a winter coat in an Australian summer, and promptly sheds it at the beginning of an Australian winter.

This is due to the fact that the Australian seasons occur at opposite ends of the calendar to those of Canada, and the authorities are wondering when the animal will adapt her change of attire to the altered conditions.

Hoover Group Keeps Eye On Trade Upturn

Analysts Agree Economic Issue to Play Star Campaign Rôle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—With the 1932 presidential election now a scant three months away, politicians are paying more attention to the possibilities of business recovery than to almost any other subject.

An economic upturn of any considerable degree would make votes for Hoover, according to practical politicians, while a continuance of the slump with no prospect of betterment would aid the Democratic candidate.

The theory behind this reasoning is that if the voter once sees the clouds brightening he will forget some of his accumulated grievances, and will think instead of the many proposals fostered by the Administration for alleviating and defeating the business slump.

On the other hand, if the stock market fails to recover, or tumbles just before election, or if commodity prices once more start downward, the "protest vote," say political analysts, will be brought out in the largest number possible at the polls.

Politicians do not assert that Americans, as a mass, vote according to prejudice rather than reason, but that there is always a big stable bloc of Republican votes and another and somewhat smaller bloc of Democratic votes. Republicans and Democrats in these groups will carry their states for their own parties almost irrespective of exterior influences.

But there is a middle and a minority group that shifts back and forth between the parties. It holds the balance of power. It is this minority that really decides elections It is like the man in the center of the see-saw who can send the heavy board up or down as he merely shifts the weight of his foot. It is this minority vote for which both parties are now angling.

Normally, the Republicans have 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 more adherents than the Democrats. The Democrats must overcome this lead, at the very outset, before they have anything like an even chance of winning. In the present circumstances, Democrats figure that the so-called "protest vote" on their side may make up for this initial and traditional handicap. But even so, the see-saw they realize may fall either way.

One decisive factor may be prohibition, on which there is a specific difference between the two parties. It is the first time since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted that such a difference has been presented. The subject is one of the interrogation points of the campaign. It can be discussed more intelligently after President Hoover has made his acceptance speech on Aug. 11 and has stated his personal stand on the matter.

Federal Report Shows Business Is Improving

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Business, says the Commerce Department, is looking up.

Thus does it summarize improved bond prices, increases in what a number of important commodities bring, an ending of foreign gold withdrawals and a stop in stock market liquidations.

In July, the department says, these things among others "contributed to an improvement in sentiment," that improvement necessary to full restoration. The favorable factors were considered especially interesting since they followed further recessions in June.

In June, for instance, factory pay rolls were off another 7.8 per cent; exports declined; 296 commodity prices changed.

But in July, after allowances for seasonal changes, several industries showed increased activity. Among these were automobile, textile and cement.

The department did not say so, but experts in Washington recalled that the end of previous deflations had been chronicled in similar fashion. Gradual upward movements, beginning in summer months, prefaced continued increases in commodity prices in the winter.

In many instances, past improvement was not noticed until six or seven months after the actual change.

Britain's Drink Problem Points Warning to Drys in America

Interference of Liquor Trade in Politics Under License Shows Difficulties of Prohibition Enforcement in Milder Tone

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There are five answers to the question, "Is there a drink problem in Great Britain today?" And they are all "Yes."

The five answers are summarized by the Rev. Henry Carter, a member of the Royal Commission on Licensing, as follows:

"1. Intemperance to the point of drunkenness is still a serious factor.

"2. There is much alcoholic indulgence, which though it stops short of drunkenness, is highly dangerous to public safety and impairs efficiency.

"3. There is a huge and wasteful expenditure on the purchase of intoxicants which, by lowering purchasing power in other and wiser directions, is one of the prime causes of economic depression.

"4. The self-interested interference of the liquor trade in public affairs is a most sinister challenge to clean politics.

"5. The seductive and misleading propaganda embodied in drink publicity is a direct incitement to the cultivation of the alcohol habit by the coming generation."

The foregoing are the essential conclusions which the Rev. Mr. Carter submits and supports with notable force and clarity in a review recently issued by the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches in London, of the Royal Commission's report.

The Rev. Mr. Carter's pamphlet, "The Nation Surveys the Drink Problem," provides not only a definite impetus to the temperance movement in Great Britain, but a timely admonition to the prohibition movement in the United States.

The pamphlet provides an impetus to the temperance workers of Great Britain, because it reveals beyond dispute the seriousness of the problem and the need of pressing on with the reforms already achieved.

The pamphlet provides an admonition to the dry workers of the United States because it reveals that whatever may be the difficulties of prohibition enforcement, the liquor industry can never safely be left to control itself.

The great value of the Rev. Mr. Carter's latest contribution to temperance literature is his vivid and concise marshaling of the facts which in themselves disclose the extent and urgency of the drink problem with which Britain is still faced.

Many powerful forces seek to conceal these facts. In England the drink trade, as the evidence before the Royal Licensing Commission showed, constantly seeks to persuade the public that "drunkenness has now been reduced to a point at which it is no longer a social evil," and that temperance will best be served if the nation lets the trade carry along as at present!

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in the United States is also fond of pointing to Great Britain as an illustration of the ideal conditions which may be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

THREE NATIONS SHARE HONORS AT OLYMPICS

U. S. Wins Two, Britain, Poland One Each in Final Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3—The United States, Great Britain and Poland shared honors yesterday afternoon in the third day of track and field competition of the Xth Olympiad. In the finals of four events the United States won two championships, while England and Poland divided the remaining two victories.

There were seven events held yesterday and in all but two there were either Olympic or world records established or tied. Never in the renewals of the Olympic Games have there been such consistent record-shattering performances as have taken place during the past three days.

One event yesterday, the second trials of the 200-meter dash, saw the mark of 21.6s. established in 1904 by Archie Hahn, United States, and since tied twice, fall in each of the four heats. Hahn's record was the oldest on the Olympic books and that it was obliterated yesterday by four different runners in four different races within the short span of 20 minutes indicates the excellent caliber of the field that faced the starter's gun.

It was 5:30, and late afternoon shadows were falling across the oval track of Olympic Stadium as five sprinters took their marks in the first of the 200-meter second trials. One was Ralph H. Metcalfe, United States, who was two inches behind his team mate and room mate, T. E.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

15—*Legitimate Uses*

DOES not beverage alcohol have its legitimate uses?

Opinions differ, but, in order to be fair, let us answer, yes. The question arises: What are those legitimate uses?

The present law permits the sale of liquor for medicinal and sacramental purposes. Aside from a strictly medical use, it is thought to have its military use. However, at the outbreak of the World War, England and Germany found it necessary to restrict the sale of liquor to men in uniform. They found that it interfered with discipline and efficiency in the movement of troops. As soon as the United States entered the war, our Government was forced to take a similar stand. It made dry zones around all its military training camps.

On the other hand, it has been given to troops on the field of battle when they were about to make a desperate charge. It was thought to increase courage and to make men reckless of danger. That was probably true. Alcohol paralyzes the higher centers of control, destroys caution and makes men reckless. When you want men to be reckless, give them alcohol or some other narcotic.

When and where do we want men to be reckless? Certainly nowhere in modern industry. Certainly not on our public highways.

PEACE EFFORTS SHOWN MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Lessons Learned in Far Eastern Crisis Prove Aid to League

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 3—Assurance that steps to coördinate and strengthen existing peace agencies are making progress was given by Prof. James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace today at the twelfth Institute of Politics here.

From efforts to preserve peace in the Far East, many lessons have been learned, Professor Shotwell said at the last of a series of conferences on arms limitation and international organization. The League of Nations and the United States, he said, working toward the same peace goal from different directions, have evolved measures that are mutually helpful.

For example, he pointed out, the Stimson formula for nonrecognition of gains made contrary to the Kellogg pact has gone far toward inclusion in the Covenant of the League and may be added to the pact itself, Professor Shotwell reported.

When the League Assembly meets next month, the question of revising Article 16 of the Covenant will be in the offing, he added. If the political situation permits, there is a possibility of action toward bringing this article—which provides for automatic sanctions against aggressors—into line with American policy. He pointed out that harmonization of the Covenant with the Kellogg pact already has proceeded to the point where Article 16 alone remains to be adjusted.

Not Adequate at Present

"The present form of Article 16 is not adequate," Professor Shotwell continued, "for, in spite of its broad demands for economic and military sanctions against an aggressor, a workable program is still lacking. It would be a more realistic statement and therefore a more practical one to limit the obligations of the automatic sanctions. This would retain prohibition of those relations with the aggressor which make other nations more or less accomplices with it through supplying it with means of war."

Observers here note that this is a direct application of practice em-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Iraki Chieftain Bows to British Kurdistan Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD — Sheikh Ahmed, the Rob Roy of the mountain fastnesses of Iraki Kurdistan, has surrendered and the cracking of rifles and the thud of air force bombs no longer resound amid these precipitous crags and steep defiles.

The region concerned lies 300 miles due north of Bagdad, and 50 miles northeast of Mosul. It comprises an area of 3000 square miles in extent, where the frontiers of Irak, Persia and Turkey meet.

Sheikh Ahmed is one of a long line of independent chieftains whose forbears, since the dawn of history, have harried their neighbors and held their passes bravely against all outsiders.

In the long period of Turkish rule the tribesmen were left much to their own devices. Christianity and Muhammadanism alternated among them. Boundary disputes, raiding and counter raiding added themselves to sectarian differences as causes of strife.

The Persians after three years' intermittent fighting conquered that portion of the region that is included in their territories. Sheikh Ahmed's tribe, originally Christian, has of late years turned Moslem. Sheikh Ahmed himself, however, last summer abandoned Muhammadanism and announced himself leader of a new religion altogether. This was objected to by his neighbors and disorder became general.

The Irak Government sent a military expedition to depose him. The tribesmen put up stout resistance, but Sheikh Ahmed was at last driven over the frontier into Turkish territory where he surrendered.

France Returning to 'Artisan Nation'; Slump Hits Mass Output, Aids Workers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Will the present industrial crisis result in a world-wide renaissance of the artisan, with a return to individual methods of manufacture as opposed to mass production?

In France at least, the depression is having that effect, according to the conclusions of the ninth national Congress of French Artisans, held at Avignon recently.

Although the French nation as a whole has been feeling the effects of the world trade recession with increasing force, that great group of workers with their hands who constitute a sixth of the working population of France is at the zenith of its development.

"We are in the presence of a momentous fact," says M. Robert Tailledet, president of the General Federation of French Artisans. "Many firms, at grips with current difficulties, are tending toward the artisan system of production. Furthermore, a great many workers who have lost their positions in the great factories set themselves up in business on their own, thus adding enormously to the ranks of the artisans.

"Why does that form of production return to favor in a period of crisis? Because the artisan can follow the trend of conditions and adapt himself to them. Mechanized mass production prevents the manufacturer from adapting himself to the fluctuations of the market."

As their ranks increase—and therefore their voting strength—the artisans are seeking increased recognition of their status, and protection of their calling. At the congress resolutions were passed calling on the legislature to pass, among others, a project which would make obligatory the marking with the "sign of the artisan" all objects made by artisans for sale.

The artisan, with the peasant, is the acknowledged backbone of the French nation.

AUSTRALIA PUTS MARKET NEEDS BEFORE BRITAIN

System of Trade Treaties Expected to Emerge at Ottawa Parley

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug 3—Final conversations in an effort to reach a trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia have begun, it was announced to a press gathering of the Imperial Economic Conference today.

By this agreement it is hoped to extend the existing markets in both countries. This does not necessarily mean that a system of bi-lateral treaties is being negotiated, although the general impression is that such agreements will be made and that the conference in the end will express general approval on the part of the Empire.

The British delegation is endeavoring to find out how it stands with each individual dominion. The Canadian case will next be presented. So far no definite word has been received of concessions each side is willing to make. With diverging views being brought together, however, the next few days will be critical for the conference. There is every indication that something definite will be announced before the delegates leave for the opening ceremonies of the Welland Canal which takes place this week-end.

Two Methods of Preference

Canada is prepared to open up additional markets for British products if Britain is read yto offer real preferences to Canadian wheat, lumber, metals and so forth. That is the position as set forth today by men close to the situation at the conference.

Two methods of granting preferences by quotas and by tariffs have been explored, Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, declared at a meeting of representatives of the press last night, but no conclusions have been arrived at. Mr. Bennett was non-committal on a long list of questions asked him by correspondents, but he emphasized the fact that he had never attended a conference where the attitude of coöperation was so evident.

Mr. Bennett believed the work of the conference would be concluded by Aug. 20, and that something definite might be available for the public within 10 days.

With regard to textiles, Mr. Bennett made it clear that so far as it is possible to import goods from Britain without impairing the tex-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

United States Joins in Parley To Rehabilitate World's Trade

Washington Also to Assist in Work Preparatory to Conference—Tariff Rates and Debt Questions Barred as Discussion Topics

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Two and a half years after the beginning of a trade slump—world-wide in its scope—the United States has consented to join, for the first time in its history, in an international economic and monetary conference designed to seek a way out.

With events of the last two years decisively illustrating the international inter-relation of prosperity, the Administration has informed the British Government that it will be glad to participate in the parley, and will name experts for the preparatory work. No date nor place for the meeting has been set.

The main conference will be introduced by a gathering of delegates from the interested countries to prepare the agenda and to map out the questions to be discussed. The United States has agreed to name a delegate to attend this meeting, in addition to two experts, one financial and the other economic, to go over the situation with other experts from other countries.

The Administration has won its point that the question of debts, reparations and tariff rates—as distinguished from tariff policies—shall not be discussed. But even as this victory is achieved, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is embarking on a series of addresses in which he will assert that international economic action is futile if these major issues are disregarded. The Administration thus far has taken no official cognizance of Mr. Borah's campaign.

While indications are that the Administration may sympathize with his viewpoint, the prevailing sentiment in Congress has been so hostile to any reconsideration of the debt issue that it is considered futile to raise it here. Senator Borah makes a new speech according to schedule tonight at Minneapolis.

His stand has won the immediate acceptance of Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia. The "educational" effect of these speeches may be of great importance, it is considered here, for breaking the ice for reconsideration of the debt matter.

The text of America's answer to the British invitation, extended in behalf of the League of Nations, was not made public last night. However, it was stated that Germany, Belgium, France, England, Italy and Japan will each have members on the preparatory committee together with half a dozen additional members from smaller countries to be named by the Council of the League.

The effort at international coöperation to spur on business revival adds a new feature to the Hoover nine-point reconstruction program. American participation in the world movement is breaking precedents, and is felt to have been made possible by the dramatic illustration in the past two years of the intimate interdependence of the welfare of one country upon the well-being of the others.

JAPANESE ROUT CHINESE FORCES AROUND YINGKOW

Guerrilla Bands Attack on Three Sides but Fail to Reach Objectives

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 3 — Considerable fighting continues around Yingkow, following the Chinese attack yesterday, which was repulsed following arrival of Japanese warships which landed marines.

A Manchukuo column coöperating with the Japanese engaged 1200 guerrillas in fields northeast of Yingkow today.

The guerrillas scattered into hiding when Japanese airplanes joined in the engagement, dropping upward of 1000 small bombs. While this clash was continuing a second guerrilla band numbering 1500 attacked from the south, apparently hoping to burn the Japanese consulate, but were repulsed with heavy losses by the combined Manchukuo-Japanese force.

A third guerrilla detachment attacked Japanese patrols near Niuchiatung outside of Yingkow, the Japanese suffering some casualties. Four Japanese destroyers are in Yingkow harbor.

In the vicinity of Changchun 500 guerrillas attacked the barracks at Nanling, using French mortars and machine guns. They were repulsed after an hour's battle.

North Manchuria is quiet because the heavy rains and floods destroyed numerous bridges and made roads impassable.

It appears that yesterday's guerrilla attacks at a dozen places along the South Manchuria Railway generally failed. Traffic generally was normal today. Heavy fighting is reported near Anshan and Haicheng.

Cellophane Doily Latest in Display

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—Dainty doilies made of cellophane imitating Old World lace in their scrolls, bow knots and fringe, yet waterproof and durable, are being shown at the Eastern Manufacturers' and Importers' Exhibit at the Palmer House here, Aug. 1 to 12.

Other novelties crop out among the 140 exhibits. A picture the size of a post card is cut into 300 pieces, making a jig-saw puzzle of tiny parts for train traveling. It is "guaranteed" to keep a passenger busy all the way from New York to Chicago.

Chromium plated ware lately used in new bathroom fixtures has now reached the dining room. Cake trays, pitchers and other articles are being made for the table in this non-tarnishable ware with its shiny surface resembling silver. All kinds of small tables are shown but one is quite different. It has five wrought iron legs, each one touched by the points of a star which serve as the stretcher. The top is glass, through which one can see into the top of a fern or begonia placed in the star beneath the table.

FOREST JOBS URGED TO AID EMPLOYMENT

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 3 (AP)—The New England section of the Society of American Foresters yesterday adopted a resolution urging the New England governors to give consideration to the possibility of providing constructive employment through improvement of public forests.

The foresters, concluding a two-day session, also urged that wood be used in place of imported fuels as a means of providing employment.

GILMORE NAMED AS PUBLISHING HOUSE TRUSTEE

Also to Be on Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society announce that Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., has been elected a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, to fill the vacancy on their Board caused by the resignation of William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., who retired to become a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors as of Sept. 1, 1932.

Mr. Gilmore has resigned as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, effective Sept. 1, and has been elected as of that date by The Christian Science Board of Directors to fill a vacancy on the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

For a number of years Mr. Gilmore practiced Christian Science in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, which he served in several capacities, including that of First Reader. For nearly five years Mr. Gilmore was Committee on Publication for New York State. Prior to taking up official work in Christian Science, he had been a school man, high school and academy principal, and a superintendent of schools, and for many years he had been engaged in educational publication work. He is the author of several books on nature study, travel, and biography, and has been a lecturer on nature subjects. For many years he has been a trustee of Bates College, and some years ago he received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Letters. From February, 1922, to December, 1929, Mr. Gilmore was Chief Editor of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, and the Herald of Christian Science, retiring at his own request to become a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. He was President of The Mother Church in 1922-23. Mr. Gilmore is a teacher of Christian Science as well as a practitioner.

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

Events Tonight	2
Radio Programs	5
Weekly Aviation Column	4
Women's Enterprises and Fashions	6
The Home Forum	7
"Fulness of Joy" [With Spanish Translation]	
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

THINGS PRESENT

"The Taj Mahal: A Dream in Stone," by Albert F. Gilmore. Either the subject or the writer would be sufficient to attract—but here we have both on the Home Forum. And finish off with "Kipling's Humor."

Has an army officer, using a Government car, the right to employ it for propaganda purposes by displaying on it a sign urging the repeal of an amendment to the nation's Constitution? Mr. Abbot raises this question in his "Watching the World Go By."

And while you are on the back page, don't miss the editorial "Charity Never Faileth." And, of course, you will read the Letters.

All right, men: What is a "dozi"? It's for you, so you might as well turn to the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page and find out.

AND THINGS TO COME

Some important facts on the subject of how the United States came to adopt prohibition will be set before you in Professor Carver's "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow. Saving these, aren't you?

Thursday, of course, brings the Young Folks' page and the "Scouting the World Around" feature.

SOVIET PLAN CENTERS ON URALS AREA

Inland Territory Hums With Activity of New Enterprises

EACH GREAT PLANT IN MILITARY CHAIN

Leaders Plan Industrialization With Eye to Eventual Attack From Without

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Five-Year Plan, or rather the vast schemes of national economic development, to which the first Five-Year Plan is little more than a prelude, cannot be really understood in Moscow.

One has to visit the sites of new construction, see at first hand the achievements, which are impressive and considerable, the obstacles and defects, which are numerous and formidable, and on the basis of eyewitness impressions absorbed amid the dirt and rubble of the building camps strike as balanced a judgment as may be possible.

With this idea in mind I have just completed a three weeks' tour of the Ural industrial region, visiting the main towns and centers of industrial construction and talking with people of all classes, from the hard-worked "red directors" of these huge new enterprises to the nomadic construction workers whom one finds in such great numbers in the third and fourth class compartments of trains and boats.

The rich industrial and mineral region of the Ural Mountains, where Europe imperceptibly merges into Asia, may fairly be called the heart of the Soviet Five-Year Plan. While intensive industrialization is the order of the day almost all over the Soviet Union, the pace of new construction and development is faster in the Ural Oblast, or Territory, than anywhere else.

What Territory Is Doing

Within the boundaries of the Ural Territory one can find, in various stages of construction and operation, Russia's largest steel plant, its largest chemical factory, its largest machine-building works, its largest plant for the output of heavy tractors, its largest copper-smelting plant.

These are all new enterprises, started since the Five-Year Plan was inaugurated in October, 1923. Whole new cities, unmarked on the maps which were published a few years ago, have grown up around these giant plants, something in the style of the "boom" towns of the old American West. The population of the pre-war Ural towns has in many cases grown from two to six times.

Soviet leaders think in terms of an ultimate inevitable, or almost inevitable, clash between the Soviet Union and one or more of its "capitalist" neighbors. From this standpoint the stragetic significance of an industrially powerful Ural Territory, farther removed from the frontier than Chicago is from the Atlantic Coast and, by this very fact well secured even against attack from the air, is very great.

To Form Industrial Chain

Although the Ural Territory has almost all the natural wealth that is necessary to make it a self-contained economic unit, the ambitious plans for its development during the first Five-Year Plan, which ends with the present year, and during the second and subsequent Five-Year plans, link it up very closely with the adjacent territories of western Siberia, Kazakstan and parts of the Bashkir Republic and the Middle Volga territory in the so-called Ural-Kuznetzk combination.

All this sweeping industrial development is based on vast treasures of natural wealth. The Ural Territory is one of the world's main producers of platinum and asbestos; it is rich in iron and copper, in potash and phosphorus and precious stones. It has enormous forests.

It is relatively poor in coal, but this drawback, from the standpoint of industrial development, is being compensated by the development of the huge coal reserves of the Kuznetzk region, in Siberia, and of the Karaganda Basin, southeast of the Ural Territory, in Kazakstan.

Shift Is Made to East

Before the Revolution the main centers of the Russian mining and machine-building industry were found in the south. Beginning with the Five-Year Plan, Soviet industrial development took a definitely eastward line of development, although the south is by no means being neglected. There were both economic and strategic reasons for this shift to the east.

The Ural territory and the enormous stretch of Siberia which extends for several thousand miles from the Urals to the Pacific contain possibilities of industrial and mining development comparable with those of the American Far West after the Civil War. And, in so far as Soviet policy is based on the assumption that Russia will some day be subjected to military attack from outside, the attraction of the Urals, from the standpoint of inaccessibility and impregnability, is almost irresistible.

It is a good 2000 miles from the Soviet western frontier to the chain of huge industrial plants—each one of which, incidentally, possesses direct or indirect military significance—which is being erected from Magnitogorsk in the south to Berezniki in the north.

OTTAWA SEEKS INTERIMPERIAL TRADE SOURCES

Tariff Adjustments Prove Difficult—Outlines of Agreement Appear

By W. Y. ELLIOTT

Author of the New British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The Imperial Economic Conference is already beginning to shape up some outlines of agreement. That they are as yet tentative and conditional does not make them less significant for they point the direction of the prevailing winds.

The Dominions appear to have made a solid front among themselves on the necessity of a British tariff on foreign meats and dairy products, with perhaps special preferences to the Argentine and to Denmark, but with free entry for the Dominions.

On wheat and on lumber the British negotiators are unwilling to put a complete embargo on Russian exports. But they seem to be leaning to a revival of the quota idea for wheat and some preferential treatment of Dominion timber.

On the other hand the extent to which the Dominions are prepared to open their markets to British manufactures is far from clear, perhaps even in the viewpoints of the negotiators. The conference has entered into a stage of bargaining which shows that its results were by no means "cut and dried" at the outset.

Indirect Aids to Unity

As the difficulties of tariff adjustments become more evident, other and more indirect avenues of increasing the volume of interimperial trade are being explored. In the past the administrative handling of "Empire Content" clauses of customs regulations have operated as severely as the restrictions themselves. Canada, for instance, with certain exceptions, requires 50 per cent of the labor and materials of British manufactures to be of Empire origin, if they are to enjoy the preferential rates.

Taken strictly, this clause bore so hardly on such things as cotton goods that it has already been modified for this class of goods to 25 per cent. Australia requires 75 per cent on competing goods, 25 on non-competing, but permits more liberal exceptions and is less severe in the administrative enforcement of its Customs Acts. The other Dominions usually follow the Canadian practice, though with less administrative severity.

Great Britain, for her part, has allowed a liberal entry to the products of Canadian branch factories of United States firms, which are almost the only Dominion manufactures seriously competing in the British market. Her regulations specify in general a 25 per cent "Empire Content"—a fact that permits many American manufacturers to maintain skeletonized assembling plants in Canada, or to manufacture only certain parts there.

Might Close Factories

It is obvious that a general "50 per cent Empire content" clause would, if it were liberally administered, act in the main in favor of British manufacturers. It is not so obvious that an increase in Canadian manufacture would result. Many of the American branch factories that operate at a profit under present conditions might be forced to close down.

Valuation under the Canadian practice is complained of as somewhat arbitrary and subject to such frequent change as to disturb contracts. But the differences in exchange rates and their fluctuations operate even more heavily to handicap interimperial trade. Canada has imposed as an addition to the "dumping duties" aimed at goods sold below the fair cost of production, some import duties that are really meant to equalize the operation of currency differentials against the countries which have followed sterling down to its present levels. These operate chiefly against Great Britain.

With some lack of logic the Canadian Order in Council, which imposes these duties against countries with depreciated currency, goes on to say that "similarly" differential duties will be levied against countries like the United States, whose currencies stand above the Canadian dollar—if the exporter offers to be paid in Canadian currency. Of course, the reverse reason should apply, since the exchange itself operates to protect Canadian manufactures against competition from this country. And if the exchange is foregone, no currency differential is involved.

Fluctuations in Exchange

The application of dumping duties up to the difference between the exchange rates of the currencies is somewhat mitigated for Great Britain by an arbitrary method of fixing the rate of sterling higher than its current value. But fluctuations in exchange rates impair trade and handicap the Dominion in shipping into the British market in competition with countries on the sterling basis. The wheat farmers and debtor interests generally would be glad to see the Canadian dollar go down to parity with the pound at its present, or even at a lower level.

This feeling gives some impetus to the idea of adding Canada to the list of countries like the Scandinavian which form a sort of "Sterling League." There is a great temptation to follow this line for interests which produce basic commodities.

For example, the timber interests in Canada see a British market which absorbs more than 3,000,000,000 feet of timber—at least equal to Canada's present output—going to Scandinavian as well as Russian competitors. They feel that at least a part of their disadvantage is due to the discrepancy in exchange rates. Wheat growers, meat producers, dairymen, and miners are inclined to the same views.

Canada's Position Vital

The grave difficulty, of course, lies in Canada's relation to the United States. Her external payments, including capital repayments are sometimes estimated to run to more than $1,000,000 a day. This figure is undoubtedly exaggerated; but a more probable estimate would put her commitments in a single year at something around $250,000,000 (United States) of obligations payable in New York.

But the drain that would be caused by a further depreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to that of the United States would be very serious. Allowing for the possible psychological reactions, a considerable reserve fund would be necessary to protect the exchange, and this could probably only be managed if the City in London were both able and willing to assist on a grand scale.

At present the Canadian exporter enjoys a tariff differential which helps him over even the most recent American efforts at protection. To depreciate the Canadian dollar further might provoke further tariff retaliation in the United States on the grounds of "dumping." The possible gains in volume of exports to England require to be studied very carefully in this light. The committee on currency may therefore be expected to proceed very cautiously.

Imperial Managed Currency

There have been suggestions from some British quarters, including the London Chamber of Commerce, of a managed imperial currency system based upon using the Bank of England as the Central Bank of the Empire. All private and joint stock banks would be required to become member banks. With this proposal are linked various schemes for controlling the volume of currency in order to keep lock step among the participating countries.

A typical scheme of this type proposes that a maximum of nine currency units to one of cash, instead of the present usual ratio of ten to one should be maintained. The central bank by reducing this ratio by half units could control threatened inflation since members would be required to reduce loans to accord with these ratios. Through the establishment of a central bankers' clearing house for the central banks of the participating countries exchange transfers could, it is claimed, be made without the use of gold shipments.

While some degree of agreement on central banking policy may be reached, it is hardly probable that a central bank of the Empire will be established. The Irish Free State note issue is covered either by British notes or by acceptable securities, and is therefore already effectively tied to sterling.

Trade Balance Uncontrolled

The Australian currency is incapable of being maintained at parity with the pound even by the transfer of the Commonwealth Government's gold reserve to London. The trade balance cannot be automatically maintained in the face of uncontrolled commodity prices, and these are in turn dependent upon world forces not purely monetary.

Canada has banking problems connected rather with the New York than the London market. And none of the Dominions are likely to surrender the degree of fiscal and currency control into the hands of the mother country that this proposal would ultimately imply.

This is perhaps true in the most extreme degree of all of the Union of South Africa, relatively the most independent of the Dominions in respect to exchange problems because of its power to export gold in such enormous and continuous quantities. It is the source of over half the present gold production of the entire world. A central bank for the Empire seems, therefore, to be outside the realm of probability.

Differ on Inflation

With South Africa firmly anchored to the gold standard it would appear that only the Australian Dominions are anxious for England to inflate further in the direction of the Australian pound that is now 25 per cent below even the depreciated sterling level. New Zealand, although only 10 per cent below sterling, would welcome the same policy. There were some hints in the speeches of the Indian delegate to the same effect, although the rupee has followed sterling at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee which has been retained for several years.

Great Britain for her part has converted a large portion of her internal public debt at the present level of sterling. She is relying on this policy and generally cheap money to effect the sound remedy of business revival. She is hardly in a position to inflate much further without coöperation from the countries on the gold standard, particularly from the United States. It is safe to express the opinion that nothing conclusive can be done at the Ottawa Conference beyond some provisional agreements on central banking policy. Even these must in all probability depend upon the outcome to the world monetary conference that is to be held in London after the American elections.

But these provisional agreements may be of considerable importance—not the less so because they are hardly likely to be made public. If efforts are made to tie the Dominions to a sterling parity they will involve the most important effects on interimperial trade.

Position of Denmark

Denmark, for instance, through the necessity of keeping a sterling parity has set up an exchange control committee that practically restricts importers to purchases from England or, wherever possible, in sterling in order to build up a sterling reserve. This is a far more sweeping diversion of trade than could be accomplished by tariff preferences or even by ordinary import quotas. Canada may well hesitate before the prospect of any such arrangement.

On the other hand the flexible unilateral arrangements which are proposed in some quarters— such as the issuance of Canadian bank notes in quantities adequate to purchase enough sterling exchange to achieve parity—might be accompanied by unlooked-for results in other quarters. They might prove to be too flexible.

All these calculations account for the necessarily tentative and provisional character of what is being done as yet in the conference. All avenues have to be carefully explored and their probable consequence taken into account. Yet much work of the most incalculable value is being done for all that.

Still a Long Way to Go

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston to Chicago NowOvernightTrip

Boston business men may now eat 6 o'clock dinner at home and an early breakfast in Chicago, avoiding loss of any business time. Overnight airplane passenger service has just been inaugurated between New York and Chicago by the United Air Lines, with which the 7:15 p. m. airplane from Boston connects.

Planes leave the Newark airport at 11:15 p. m. and arrive in Chicago about 6:30 a. m. The 7:15 p. m. plane from Boston is due at New York at 9:30 p. m. and passengers for Chicago take the Ford tri-motor plane there, which is equipped with reclining chairs. Blankets are provided and passengers may sleep if they desire.

It is said to be the first time that regular nightly air passenger service has been provided over the Appalachian Mountains. The route has been flown as a mail carrier for some time.

Australia Places Needs Before Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

tile industry in Canada it will be done. But he reminded his listeners that Canada had developed a textile industry of its own, and that it possessed one of the largest cotton mills in the world, British visitors having admitted to him that they had nothing to "compare" with it in Lancashire.

While the largest items in Canada are cereals, which included wheat and barley among other things, and wood products, the Dominion has reached fifth place among industrial nations and it is third in exports per capita, Mr. Bennett pointed out.

The export of cattle to Britain has been increasing in the past few months. For the first six months of this year Canada exported to Britain 8138 head of cattle as compared with 6588 for the same period last year. For the year 1931 the exports to Britain totaled 27,149, compared with 5400 in 1930. The commodities on which the Dominion is said to be prepared to extend preferences to British producers include iron and steel, textiles and chemicals.

A warning and a stern rebuke was delivered by Mr. Bennett, yesterday to a delegation of seven unemployed, representing the Workers Economic Conference. "Our laws," said Mr. Bennett, "represent the considered will of the people of this country, and I say to you that those laws will be maintained to the fullest extent of our ability. You break those laws and I say, as inevitably as the sun rises, you will pay the price for it."

He maintained that the Government is doing the best for Canada possible under the circumstances. "To the extent that you can help us we will appreciate it. If you criticize us we will have no feeling of enmity, but if you set at defiance the laws of our land then the whole strength of this Government and the law will be used to smash such defiance. Let there be no misunderstanding on this point.

Bennett Defends Law

The Prime Minister, in reply to the demands of the delegation, said that the Government would not raise its embargo against Soviet Russia; that Section 92 of the Criminal Code dealing with unlawful assemblies would not be repealed; that Communists convicted and sentenced in Toronto will not be released until they have served out their terms, and that tariffs must be maintained to make production possible in Canada.

Not satisfied with the reception accorded their spokesmen, the Workers Economic Conference, about 500 strong, tried to hold a demonstration in Market Square, but were prevented by the police. Thirteen persons, including two women, were arrested as a result of the mêlée that followed. Denied access to Parliament Hill, the crowd eventually dispersed.

EMPIRE DELEGATES TO VISIT TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Word has been received by Mr. H. W. Waters, general manager of the Canadian National Exhibition here, that the Empire delegates to the Economic Conference at Ottawa will visit this city for three days, Aug. 26, 27 and 28. They will take part in the opening ceremonies of the exhibition on Aug. 26.

Many plans have been made for the entertainment of the delegates by the directors of the exhibition, and the civic and provincial governments. They will be guests of the city at a dinner on Friday evening, when the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, hopes to be present. Mr. G. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, and members of the Legislature have arranged a luncheon for Saturday, and in the afternoon the delegates will review the Warriors' Day parade.

BUSY MILLS TO GET LEWISTON TAX CUT

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Lewiston city council last night voted to grant a tax abatement to local mills in exchange for a guarantee that the mills continue to operate at more than 40 per cent capacity.

The city government authorized Mayor Henry N. Paradis to make a contract with the Bates Manufacturing Company, Hill Manufacturing Company and Androscoggin Mills and the First National Bank of Boston guaranteeing tax abatements totaling $97,000 if the mills are operated at 60 per cent of their average loom capacity from Aug. 15, 1932, to Feb. 15, 1933. The abatement would be reduced one-quarter if the mills are operated at 50 per cent capacity and one-half if at 40 per cent.

On the Esplanade

FINAL CONCERT

Prelude to "The Mastersingers" ..... Wagner
Largo, from the opera "Xerxes" ..... Handel
(Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus)
Minuet in B major, for strings ..... Bolzoni
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Vollstedt
Prayer of Thanksgiving (Old Dutch Hymn) ..... Arranged by Kremser
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
"Rêve Angélique" ..... Rubinstein
Ouverture solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky

EVENTS TONIGHT

Open air concert, People's Symphony Orchestra, direction of Mr. Will Dodge, with soloists, Dean Road Playground, Dean Road, Brookline, 8:30. Program as follows:
Overture, Rienzi ..... Wagner
Erotik ..... Grieg
Soprano Solo, "Adieu Foreta," from Jeanne dArc ..... Tchaikovsky
Caprice Italienne ..... Tchaikovsky
Baritone Solo, "The Evening Star," from Tannhäuser ..... Wagner
Selections from the Desert Song ..... Romberg
Tenor Solo, "One Alone" ..... Wagner
Intermission
Excerpts from Carmen ..... Bizet

Films

Fine Arts—"The Battle of Gallipoli," continuous, 1 to 11.
Metropolitan—"The First Year," continuous, 11 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum games all day; feeding animals in live museum, 10; Jig-Saw Puzzle Club, 2; motion picture lecture on "Interdependence," 3; Museum exhibits games, 3:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
Fogg Art Museum—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstein.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge — Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.
Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures.
Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.
Goodman-Walker Gallery — Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.
Grace Horne's Galleries — Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop—Summer exhibitions.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with showers tonight and possibly Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and possibly Thursday morning; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Showers tonight and probably Thursday morning; slightly warmer on coast Thursday and on south coast tonight.

Atlantic Coast, North of Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast, shifting to southwest winds over north portion and fresh southwest winds, possibly strong at times over south portion; overcast weather and occasional showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	78	Montreal	66	82
Bismarck	54	84	Nantucket	74	78
Boston	73	80	New Orleans	78	90
Buffalo	72	86	New York	70	82
Calgary	48	..	Norfolk, Va.	74	84
Charleston	82	84	North Platte	68	84
Chicago	70	84	Philadelphia	68	84
Cincinnati	72	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	108
Denver	66	84	Pittsburgh	74	82
Eastport, Me.	52	74	Portland, Me.	62	76
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	76	84
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	70	92
7 p.m. Aug. 2	76	..	St. Paul	60	80
Helena, Mont.	58	82	Salt Lake City	64	86
Huron, S. D.	64	84	San Francisco	56	64
Jacksonville	80	90	SantaFe, N.M.	66	86
Kansas City	72	84	Seattle	56	76
Key West	88	94	Tampa	82	90
Los Angeles	60	80	Washington	74	78
Memphis	72	96	Wichita, Kan.	70	90
Miami, Fla.	80	90	Williston, N.D.	56	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 3.
B—Maximum Aug. 2.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday 12:45 p.m., Thursday 12:55 a.m.
Height of tides, 9 feet, 10.2 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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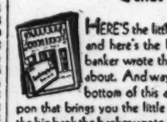
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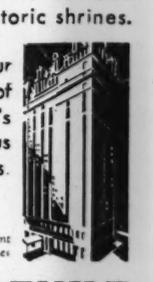
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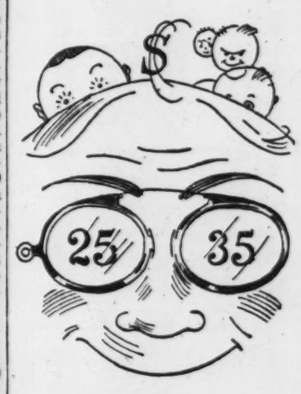

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STONE FACINGS FOR PUBLISHING HOUSE STARTED

Granite Base Laid and Exterior Construction Enters Final Stage

A definite idea of how the new Christian Science Publishing House will look when completed can now be formed with the laying of limestone facing blocks, up to the second floor and the pouring of the smaller floors, four and five, atop section B.

The structural steel work on section A has started and several beams have already been erected. Two of the largest derricks used in steel construction have been set up and two powerful steam engines swing the booms up and down with the heavy girders, some of which weigh three and four tons, as easily as if they were but feathers. More than 2000 tons of steel will be used in constructing this section of the project, which includes the nine-story tower. It is expected that the entire framework will be up in six weeks.

Around the entire base of the B section a row of granite blocks has been laid. These serve as a foundation for the limestone blocks which are coming in each day as fast as the stone setters can lay them. More than 10,000 tons of limestone will be used in facing the building. The number of stone setters, masons, masons' helpers and hoisting engineers employed in this construction brings the total number of workers on the building at the present time up to about 300.

Doors on Falmouth, Clearway and Norway Streets have been partly faced with granite, and one can see from their outline how closely the type of architecture used in the new building is to blend with the style of The Mother Church and the present Publishing House.

Preliminaries Completed

To place the limestone blocks, some of which will weigh six tons, eight derricks have been erected on top of the building. This number is needed so that the work of laying the stone can proceed simultaneously on all sides of the structure.

Cables from overhanging girders on the roof are supporting the stagings, which run around the entire building. It is expected that the work of facing section B will take about 2½ months. When all the limestone is laid, the outside work on that section of the project will have been practically completed.

The limestone blocks are made fast to the sides of the building by what the stone setters term an "anchor." When the concrete is first cast, a narrow, three-sided copper tube is nailed to the form. When the concrete hardens, the tube "freezes" with its open side out. A "key" is attached to each block and when turned in the tube locks the stone fast to the concrete. Mortar is also used, but the greatest strain comes upon the "anchor."

Two coats of tar have been sprayed over the concrete floor posts and over all sides of the building. This prevents the concrete from discoloring the limestone. It also acts to keep out moisture.

Each Stone Cut to Place

More than 40,000 blocks will be used in facing the entire building. Extreme care in handling the limestone is necessary due to the fact that the blocks are easily chipped. Each stone is numbered and has its designated place.

Little concrete work remains in section B. With the smaller floors poured, in which the binderies will be located, the laying of the finished floor in the basement will complete the cement contract for the present.

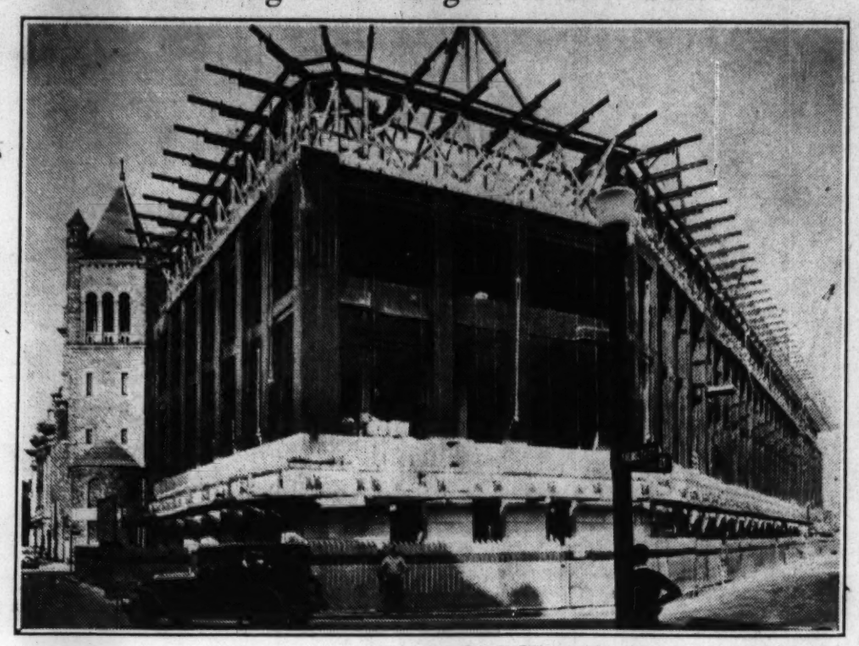
Considerable progress has been made in the installation of heating and plumbing pipes. Sprinklers have been installed in the basement and in floors one and two along with steam and other pipes. The tunnel connecting the present building with the new publishing headquarters has been completed.

Steam Connections Laid

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company reports 50 steamfitters, welders and laborers at work laying the pipes which will supply steam to The Christian Science Publishing Society's new and present building, and The Mother Church. Pipes have been laid from Symphony Hall, along Massachusetts Avenue to Norway Street, and within two weeks they will connect the three buildings at a point about halfway between Falmouth and Norway Streets.

From there the pipes will run along Falmouth Street to West Newton Street, and down Huntington Avenue to Exeter Street, where they will join the steam main, connecting the Hotel Lenox with the Edison Company's steam plant on Kneeland Street. An extension under Massachusetts Avenue will enable the Boston Storage Warehouse to buy Edison steam.

New Publishing House Begins to Don Outer Coat



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIEW OF SECTION B OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BUILDING
The Overhanging Girders Are Supporting the Cables for Stagings Which Run Around the Entire Structure. The White Border Is the Limestone Facing Blocks Which Have Been Laid Up to the Second Floor.

SIAM TO COMMENCE RADIO ADVERTISING

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Siam has gone in for radio advertising at the government-owned station in the capital city, Bangkok. Some 13,000 radio receiving sets are reported in the Kingdom.

Radio equipment amounting to $150,000 was imported during 1931 from Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom, according to advices received at the Department of Commerce here. Siam's principal radio purchases are said to come from Germany and the United Kingdom, due to "high American prices."

MANCHUKUO FLAG FLOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Many Japanese had their first sight of the flag of the new state of Manchukuo when it was flown throughout Tokyo this month on arrival here of a special mission from Hsinking (Changchun) to plead with the Japanese Government to grant recognition to the Manchukuo régime.

AUSTRIAN LOAN FACES CONTEST IN PARLIAMENT

Ban on Economic Union With Germany Opposed by Strong Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

VIENNA, Aug. 3—First reading of the bill on the Lausanne protocol regarding the new international loan for Austria passed Parliament yesterday through failure of a Pan-German vote of nonconfidence in the Government by a tie of 81 votes. Such an unsatisfactory victory of the Government indicates that a struggle will be necessary before approval on second reading next week.

The Social Democrats and Pan-Germans strongly opposed acceptance of the condition laid down in the Lausanne protocol in regards to postponement of a closer economic understanding with Germany for 10 or 20 years—the stipulated duration of the loan. The key situation lies with a small party of eight members of the Heimwehr, or right radical element, which hitherto has been divided on the issue.

The Chancellor, Mr. Engelbert Dollfuss, is therefore in a peculiar situation, having accepted a loan which his Parliament was most anxious not to accept. Even assuming a majority next week this cannot amount to more than two or three votes, which is unlikely to inspire confidence in foreign guarantors of the new loan.

Hitherto only the political conditions in the loan protocol have been considered by the different parties. Nothing has been heard regarding the loan's financial terms. Essential as the loan is realized to be for balancing the budget and stabilizing the currency many quarters are opposed, since imposition of additional annual interest and amortization charges of 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 schillings—$7,000,000 to $10,000,000—is considered impossible for Austria to bear, apart from the problem of repayment of the capital borrowed.

It is agreed that Austria must have the loan but a loan alone cannot solve its economic problems. Experts consider that six months hence the country's condition will be little better than it is today.

Labor Federation Urges Short Week

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—Adoption of a five-day week as an economic necessity was urged by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the second day of its forty-seventh annual convention yesterday. Among the other recommendations of the executive council on unemployment that met the approval of the convention were a six-hour day, increased wage levels, a federal system of unemployment insurance, the cost to be borne by an income tax on capital, and total abolition of child labor.

A resolution was indorsed providing for a system of compulsory unemployment insurance to be paid for entirely by the employers. The efforts of Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the federation, to unite the various independent labor unions of the State was approved.

A report urging repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as quickly as possible was adopted without a dissenting vote. The action came as an amendment to the report of Mr. Moriarty and was proposed by Mr. John J. Kearney, chairman of the officers' reports.

NEW WORLD WIRE LINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Direct radiotelephone service from London to Canada was begun recently.

STATE CAMPS CONSIDERED BY 'ARMY' LEADER

Waters Tells Bonus Group National Cantonment Not Advisable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — With plans for a national bonus camp in Maryland turned down by state authorities, Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander of the bonus expeditionary forces, was considering today the possibility of establishing a chain of state camps to take care of his men.

After a conference with Gov. Albert C. Ritchie in Annapolis yesterday Mr. Waters announced that he saw nothing to do but to advise the army now encamped in Johnstown, Penna., to return to their homes. On his return to Washington, however, Mr. Waters issued a second statement advising the men at Johnstown to "sit tight until definite arrangements for them can be completed." He added that upon his return from Annapolis he had been assured by responsible persons "that property can be placed at my disposal in every state in the Union to care for veterans in that state who are bonus expeditionary force members, without opposition from constituted authorities."

Governor Ritchie told Mr. Waters yesterday that he could not legally settle his men on the Anne Arundel County farm deeded to him by Mr. Maude Edgell. The Governor said after the conference that he was convinced that the proposed settlement would not "comply with the health and sanitary laws of the State."

A coroner's jury yesterday exonerated two Washington policemen held in connection with the fatal shooting of two members of the bonus army in last week's riots. Witnesses testified that the shooting followed an attack on one of the policemen by the bonus marchers.

A group of alleged Communists were released from the District jail, where they had been held since last week's riots. Study of the men's records showed no reason for holding them longer, it was said.

Twenty-three bonus army families have been aided by the American Red Cross in reaching their homes, it was announced today. Applications for transportation have ceased, and all but three families have been sent on their way, it was said.

Order Is Disapproved At Johnstown Camp

Special from Monitor Bureau

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Aug. 3—The first reaction among the bonus expeditionary forces encamped here to the news that Mr. Walter W. Waters, their commander-in-chief, counsels them to go to their homes was a determination to disregard the chief's orders and to "sit tight."

This determination became evident when word was circulated among the veterans' leaders here this morning that Mr. Waters had changed his mind and would follow the counsel of Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, who advised the heads of the expedition yesterday that the best move under the circumstances was for the men to return to their home states.

Mayor Eddie McCloskey, who invited the veterans to come here when they were expelled from Washington, was among the leaders in expressing disapproval of such a move and declared that he would head the ex-soldiers himself and "defy" the Governor of Maryland.

Farm Land Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Through an arrangement between the United States Veterans' Employment Service and the First Columbia Joint Stock Land Bank unemployed South Carolina veterans of the World War are to receive refuge on deserted farms, according to an announcement by Mr. G. L. Percival, director. Veterans placed on farms owned by the bank will be allowed the use of buildings and cleared land they can cultivate from now until the first of the year. The only restrictions will relate to the use of timber for firewood. Unemployed veterans who are not entirely without means, but who are without jobs, will receive preference.

OMIT WESTVACO DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation has omitted the quarterly dividend due at this time. Three months ago the company paid a dividend of 25 cents.

South Carolina Youth Wins Forestry Prize in 'Spare Time'

Between Raising Pigs and Vegetables, and Playing Ball, He Finds Time for Forestry Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMTER, S. C.—Aligned against a field of 1100 competitors, J. B. McLaughlin Jr., who lives near Dalzell, Sumter County, walked off with the coveted $100 state forestry prize offered by the South Carolina forestry service for the best work in forest and timber conservation.

J. B., who is only 14 and may be aptly termed more than a "regular boy," did not achieve this honor by any haphazard methods, however, but through systematic study and application of a well-grounded fundamental knowledge.

In addition to playing an up-and-coming game of football and baseball, the boy develops his forestry project, tends two vegetable gardens and is raising a litter of pigs. Raised in the midst of a thickly forested area, he early evidenced an interest in the tall trees about him, said Mr. H. A. Smith, state forester.

When he enrolled in the Hillcrest High School, Mr. F. M. Dwight Jr., teachers of vocational agriculture, began to foster his curiosity concerning timber. Living on his own farm in a region where the importance of cattle and timber are recognized as indispensable factors in the farming program, the youthful student soon realized the value of forestry as a supplement to the regular agricultural schedule. He began his operations by planting a seed bed, half of which is slash-pine and the remainder long-leaf pine, which will be ready to set out and develop into young trees this fall.

Boys in 42 vocational agriculture schools put into practice on 10-acre demonstration forests the instruction given them in their classrooms. They planted 47,000 trees, of which 83 per cent survived at the time of examination.

An outstanding feature of the course was the requirement that each boy have an individual seed bed and each school was required to carry on a demonstration forestry plantation. The great majority of these boys lived on farms, which figures collected by the vocational agriculture school-teachers indicate are 47 per cent forest.

It was from such an environment of deep, pine-scented forests that young McLaughlin received the training which enabled him to claim the forestry prize. His vegetable project consists of one-half acre of spinach and one-half acre of carrots. When the vegetable crops mature, he will plant corn on the same land with which to feed his litter of pigs.

As an all-around boy, J. B. does not work all the time. In his spare hours he batted and fielded himself into a place as an infielder on his high school team. He also shows promise of being assigned a position on the football team.

The youth will use his prize money for an educational tour under auspices of the State Forestry Department and the vocational office of the State Department of Education.

BRITISH ARCHERS COMPETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scot.—Mr. A. W. Moncrieff won the King's Prize for archery when the Royal Company of Archers went to the archery butts in the Meadows recently. Among the novel trophies for which it annually competes is the "Musselburgh Arrow," which has been awarded each year for archery since 1603.

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'31 Tudor	250
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'30 De Luxe Phaeton	325
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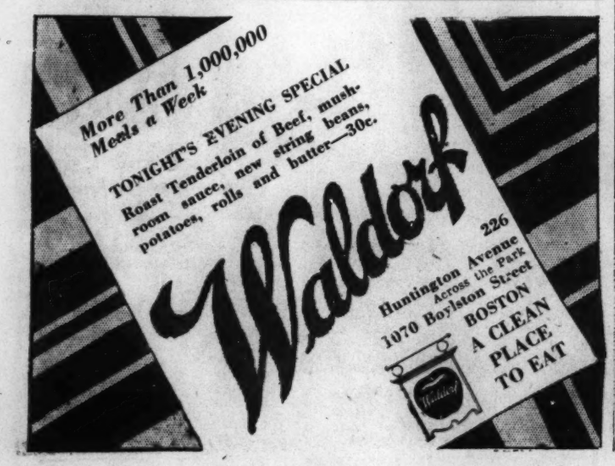
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127 Clarendon Street BOSTON, MASS.

GERMAN WOMAN IS UNDEFEATED

Olympic Fencing Champion of 1928 in Lead—Wrestling and Pentathlon

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (AP)—A woman and four men among the world's best fencers remained undefeated today at the end of qualifying rounds in which 10 women and 18 men qualified for Thursday's semifinals in individual foils competition of the Olympic Games.

The undefeated woman is Helene Mayer of Germany, who won the women's foil title in 1928 at Amsterdam. Men undefeated are G. Gaudini, Italy, G. Guaragna, Argentina, Gustavo Marzi, Italy, and John Lloyd of England. The other qualifiers follow:

Women—Mary J. B. Adams, Belgium; Erna Bogen, Hungary; Grete Olsen, Denmark; Maude M. Butler, England; Ellen Preiss, Austria; Marian Lloyd, United States; Gerda Munck, Denmark; Heather S. Guiness, England, and Johanna J. De Boer, Holland.

Men—Rene Bougnol, France; Angel G. Palacios, Argentina; Axel Bloch, Denmark; Dernell Every, United States; Phillipe Cattiua, France; Werner Mund, Belgium; Joseph L. Levis, United States; Pail de Graffenreid, Switzerland; Edward Gardere, France; Roberto Larraz, Argentina; Georges de Bourgvignon, Belgium; Erwin Casmir, Germany, and Daris de Jong, Holland.

Crowning of six new Olympic wrestling champions who will join the 1932 heavyweight titlist, Johan Richthoff of Sweden, was set for today in the wind-up of catch-as-catch-can matches.

Richthoff, a 6ft. 6in. giant who spurned offers in New York to turn professional, won his second successive championship by defeating Nikolaus Hirschi, Austria, and Jack H. Riley of Northwestern University. Grapplers of the United States, Finland, France and Hungary held the best positions in the other classes with America represented in all six divisions.

Jack Van Bebber, Los Angeles Athletic Club welterweight, and Peter J. Mehringer, University of Kansas light-heavyweight, are the chief hopes for raising of the Stars and Stripes.

Van Bebber was vying with Daniel MacDonald, Canada, and Eino Leino, Finland, for the welter crown. Mehringer was contesting with Thure Sjostedt, Sweden, 1928 Olympic winner, and Eddie Scarf, Australia, for the light-heavyweight title.

Robert E. Pearce, Oklahoma A. & M. College, bantamweight; Edgar Nemir, University of California, featherweight; Melvin Clodfelter, lightweight from the Oklahoma school and Robert Hess, Iowa State College middleweight were the other "Yanks" having a mathematical chance of capturing first honors.

The pick of the military of 11 nations today entered the foils competition, the second of five events making up the modern pentathlon, somewhat the worse for experiences in yesterday's 3000-meter steeplechase.

Bo S. G. Lindman carried the flag of Sweden a little ahead of the pack as the fencing began. He was one of nine contestants to finish the hard steeplechase without a fault, and stood at the head of the list because he made the best time, 8m. 7 3-5s.

In second place was a young officer of the United States Army, Lieut. Richard W. Mayo, the first American to become a serious contender since Sweden inaugurated the modern pentathlon in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912 with a victory.

Sweden has dominated the pentathlon, considered one of the most strenuous tests of the games, throughout, but Sven Thofelt, who won in 1928, was in fifteenth place today as a result of three spills during the steeplechase yesterday. The entrants and their positions are as follows:

1—Bo S. G. Lindman, Sweden.
2—Richard W. Mayo, United States.
3—Vernon Barlow, Great Britain.
4—Count Oxenstierna, Sweden.
5—Brookner Brady, United States.
6—Charles Legard, Great Britain.
7—Ivan Durenthon, France.
8—Carlo Simonetti, Italy.
9—Eugenio Pagini, Italy.
10—Conrad Miersch, Germany.
11—Tibor Benko, Hungary.
12—Willi Remer, Germany.
13—Clayton Mansfield, United States.
14—Francesco Pacini, Italy.
15—Sven Thofelt, Sweden.
16—Imre Petnehazy, Hungary.
17—Morles Mendoza, Mexico.
18—Helmuth Maude, Germany.
19—Willem Van Rhijn, Holland.
20—Elemer Somfai, Hungary.
21—Rafael de Sousa, Portugal.
22—Sebastia de Heredia, Portugal.

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP)—Italy chalked up the first Olympic cycling championship of the 1932 games last night when its four-man team defeated France in the finals of the 4000-meter pursuit race.

The Italians led home their rivals after a thrilling race that saw the two teams on practically even terms for eight laps. The French showed signs of breaking on the ninth lap and shortly after Henry Mouillefarine was forced to drop out.

The Italians maintained their formation and on the final lap opened up to win by 20 feet in the time of 4m. 53s. It was one second slower than the Olympic record set by the Italians in Monday night's trials.

It was the fourth successive Olympic victory in this event for Italy.

Marjorie Sachs Beats 1931 Winner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3—Marjorie L. Sachs, the Cambridge (Mass.) player, furnished the feature play of the second day of the annual invitation tennis tournament for women of the Maidstone Club, when she eliminated the winner in 1931, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. Gladman, in the second round of the singles. It was the best performance that the Simmons College left-hander has shown in her visits to New York tourneys this season, and came as a surprise. The score was 8—6, 6—4.

Joan C. Ridley, the English player, showed clearly that she has fully recovered from her recent voyage, which slowed up her game at Sea Bright, by going through two rounds of play with success, defeating a local player, Cathleen Fox, 6—0, 6—1, and then disposing of the youthful Californian, Carolin Babcock, in a hard-fought three-set match, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

All the other seeded players came through well, with Helen M. Jacobs, the Sea Bright winner, especially effective against the Wichita (Kan.) player, Mae Ceurvorst, winning at 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

MAIDSTONE CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—First Round

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Cathleen Fox, Southampton, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, 6—1, 6—1.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—4.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Virginia C. Rice, Beston, 8—6, 6—1.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. J. B. Pittman, England, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Mrs. Walter A. Burke, Stamford, 6—4, 6—1.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Joan C. Ridley defeated Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Senators, Browns Win in American

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	33	.676
Philadelphia	62	42	.596
Cleveland	58	43	.574
Washington	57	45	.559
Detroit	51	47	.520
St. Louis	47	54	.465
Chicago	33	65	.337
Boston	26	74	.260

RESULTS AUG. 2

Washington 4, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
Only games scheduled.

Only two games were scheduled in the American League yesterday. The Washington Senators won one of them, beating Chicago, 4 to 1. St. Louis won the other from Boston, 6 to 4. The league standing remained unchanged.

Bill Chamberlain, a rookie left-hander, made his first start for the White Sox, and would have won had his team mates given him good support. He yielded only four hits in eight innings and every run scored on him was helped along by poor defensive play. The White Sox made three errors. Alvin Crowder limited the Sox to six scattered hits and kept out of trouble most of the time.

George Blaeholder was effective against the Red Sox, at least he was for eight innings. His mates rallied for four runs in the second inning, driving Bob Weiland, who started for Boston, out of the box. A two-run rally in the eighth proved important, as the Red Sox scored three times in their half of the ninth. Campbell, Goslin and Ferrell each made a pair of hits for the Browns. Johnson had three for the Red Sox. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	5	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3

Batteries—Crowder and Berg; Chamberlain, Faber and Grube. Losing pitcher—Chamberlain. Umpires—Owens and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 35m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	6	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	8	2

Batteries—Blaeholder and Ferrell; Weiland, Durham, Boerner and Tate. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Dinneen and McGowan. Time—1h. 57m.

Canadian Yacht Wins Second Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Dominion's hope of lifting the 36-year-old Canada's Cup, dimmed Monday by a defeat in the first race of the series, was brightened yesterday when Invader II, challenger of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, showed the American Conewago her stern all the 21 miles of the triangular course off the port of Rochester.

Skipper Walter Windeyer of Toronto sailed a beautiful race, forging into the lead just after the yachts crossed the starting line and maintaining about a minute's advantage all the way. The official time of the Canadian was 1m. 15s. faster than the Rochester Yacht Club defender.

The Canadian contingent was jubilant over the victory, with chances even again of winning back the cup that has been in the possession of the Rochester Yacht Club for 29 years.

Apparently alarmed by the huge parachute spinnaker put out Monday by Skipper Wilmot "Rooney" Castle of the Conewago, Windeyer sent a rush order for similar equipment and it arrived yesterday in time to be rigged on the Invader.

In contrast to Monday's race, when the Invader maintained a 15-length lead until past the halfway mark, only to yield in the home stretch to the Conewago, the Canadian yesterday was never headed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	66	42	.611
Indianapolis	61	50	.550
Columbus	61	51	.545
Kansas City	57	51	.528
Milwaukee	52	54	.491
Toledo	54	57	.486
Louisville	43	63	.406
St. Paul	41	67	.380

RESULTS AUG 2.

St. Paul 6, Columbus 5.
Toledo 8, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 7.
Other clubs not scheduled.

HINGHAM YACHTSMEN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 3—By placing first and fourth, while the Detroit Yacht Club representatives were finishing second and third, the Hingham Yacht Club finished the first of a series of yacht races between the eastern and western yachtsmen by a scant margin of ½ a point. Hingham has 5½ points while Detroit has 5. E. C. Lincoln's Dodo II finished first, covering the triangular course in 1h. 32m. 10s., as against 1h. 22m. 22s., by Gypsie II, skippered by Russell A. Alger Jr., of Detroit.

DUNN RESIGNS FROM GARDEN

The resignation of Richard G. Dunn as manager of the Boston Garden has been accepted with regret by the board of directors, it was announced last night. Dunn's resignation was submitted six months ago; but he was prevailed upon to remain for a while longer. Dunn wishes to enter the field of promotion on his own. No successor has been named and it is likely that none will be named before the fall.

"SHOE" PITCHING POPULAR

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Shades of the village smithy! Horseshoe pitching is all the rage now, and grounds have been set up by the dozen in Paris. There will be a metropolitan area championship match Saturday. But city boys buy their shoes in sport shops, new and shiny, never to be sullied by a horse's hoof. Some come initialed, or decorated with symbols.

BUFFALO RINK WINS

BUFFALO, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Robertson Trophy emblematic of the United States lawn bowling championship, was won by the William McPhail Rink of Buffalo yesterday when they turned back the last threat from the mid-west, the Robert P. Dunlop quartet of Chicago. The final score was 25 to 10.

THREE NATIONS SHARE HONORS AT OLYMPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

(Eddie) Tolan Jr., in the 100-meter final Monday.

All five were off with the gun, but Metcalfe gathered quickly as he came out of the tunnel and flashed into a four-yard lead. The rest of the race he took in stride, winning as he pleased, and no one was more surprised than Metcalfe himself when a record of 21.5s. was announced. Tolan followed suit with another 21.5s. in the second heat a moment later, running smoothly and without apparent effort.

The third race saw Carlos B. Luti, of Argentina, lead George S. Simpson, the third United States sprinting candidate for Olympic honors and streak down the lanes to victory and an Olympic mark of 21.4s., eclipsing the performances of Metcalfe and Tolan. A moment later Arthur Jonath, Germany, won the fourth heat in 21.4s. and the 50,000 witnesses roared approval. Then silence fell as the huge crowd realized that it had just seen one of the most consistently brilliant bits of Olympic competition in the history of the Games.

These four great races yesterday presage still finer ones today when these four runners face one another and eight other qualifiers in the semifinals. First, second and third-place winners in the semifinals will meet in the finals.

To Thomas Hampson, Great Britain, goes the credit for the first 800-meter race ever to be run under 1m. 50s., in official competition. He won this hard race yesterday by out-thinking, out-gaming and then out-sprinting an excellent field of eight opponents. His time was 1m. 49.8s., an Olympic and world record.

Hampson was content to remain in fifth place during the entire first lap and around the first curve of the second. Down the back-stretch he made his bid, the first runner of the closely packed group to burst into a sprint. Up to third, then to second sped Hampson and finally up to the dusky shoulders of Philip Edwards, Canada's entrant who had led until Hampson brushed up alongside coming into the home-stretch.

Sustaining his long sprint, fighting off the challenges of Alex S. Wilson, Canada, who placed second, and Edward B. Genung, United States, who placed fourth. Hampson flew into the tape with every ounce of energy he possessed. Edwards, who had elected too fast a pace at the start, was third.

U. S. Takes Broad Jump

E. L. Gordon, United States, won the finals of the running broad jump with a leap of 25ft. ¾in. C. L. Redd, United States, was close second, jumping 24ft. 11⅜in. Third place went to Chuhei Nambu, Japan, while Erik Svensson, Sweden, placed fourth. Richard A. Barber, United States, won fifth place.

In the semifinals of the 110-meter hurdles J. A. C. Keller, United States, won his heat and in doing so established an Olympic record of 14.5s. Lord Burghley, Great Britain, was second, and D. O. Finlay, Great Britain, third. All three qualified for the finals, to be held today.

G. J. Saling, United States, in winning the other semifinal established still another Olympic record of 14.4s. This mark also tied the world record. Second to Saling was Percy M. Beard, United States, and Willi Welscher, Germany, was third.

Two elimination trials were held in the 5000-meter run, reducing the field of 28 to 14, who will compete in the finals later in the week.

Lillian Copeland, United States, set an Olympic and world record of 133ft. 2in. in winning the final competition in the discus throw for women. Ruth Osborn with a throw of 131ft. 8in. also broke the former mark and placed second. Jadwiga Wajsowna, Poland; Tilly Fleischer, Germany; Greta Heublein, Germany, and Stanislawa Walaseiwicz (Stella Walsh), Poland finished in that order.

Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland, then won the final 100-meter dash for women equaling the world and Olympic mark of 11.9s., established by her Monday. Other contestants finished in the following order: Hilda Strike, Canada; Wilhelmina von Bremen, United States; and Eileen Hiscock, Great Britain. Tied for fifth place, were Elizabeth Wilde, United States and Marie Dollinger, Germany.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

200-METER DASH (218.7 Yards) First Trials
Qualifying Three Each for Second Trials

First Heat—Won by Erich Borchmeyer, Germany (4ft.); second, Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan (15yds.); third, Stanley E. Engelhart, Great Britain. Time—22.1s.

Second Heat—Won by William Walters, South Africa (4yds.); second T. E. Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (1ft.); third, Stanley C. Fuller, Great Britain (4yds); fourth, Enrique Sanchez, Mexico. Time 21.9s.

Third Heat—Won by Harold Wright, Canada (1ft.); second, Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A. (2yds.); third, Stuart Black, New Zealand (3yds.); fourth, Cheng Liu, China. Time—22.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Itaro Makajima, Japan (4yds.); second, Fritz Hendrix, Germany. Time—22.2s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Roberto Genta, Argentina (4yds.); second, Christiaan Berger, Holland (10yds.); third, George S. Simpson, U. S. A. Time—25.3s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Arthur Jonath, Germany (1yd.); second, Carlos B. Luti, Argentina (2yds.); third, Allan Elliott, New Zealand (1yd.); fourth, Andrej Engl, Czechoslovakia (1yd.); fifth, Everarado Husquiz, Mexico. Time—21.9s.

Seventh Heat—Won by Birchall Pearson, Canada (6in.); second, Daniel J. Joubert, South Africa (14yds.); third, Teichi Nishi, Japan (1yd.); fourth, Ronald Vernieux, India. Time—22.3s.

Second Trials Qualifying Three Each for Semifinals Today

First Heat—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A. (1yd.); second, William Walters, South Africa (2yds.); third, Erich Brochmeyer, Germany (1yd.); fourth, Itaro Makajima, Japan (1ft.); fifth, Christiaan Berger, Holland, Time—21.5s. (New Olympic record, old record 21.6s. held by three and first set in 1904 by Archie Hahn, U. S A.)

Second Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (3yds.); second, Birchall Pearson, Canada (2yds.); third, Roberto Genta, Argentina (1yd.); fourth, Stanley C. Fuller, Great Britain (1yd.); fifth, Fritz Hendrix, Germany. Time—21.5s., tying new Olympic record.

Third Heat—Won by Carlos B. Luti, Argentina (2yds.); second, George S. Simpson, U. S. A., (1yd.); third, Daniel J. Joubert, South Africa (2ft.); fourth, Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan (2yds.); fifth, Stuart Black, New Zealand. Time—21.4s. (New Olympic record, breaking record of 21.5s., set in previous heats yesterday by Metcalfe and Tolan.)

Fourth Heat—Won by Arthur Jonath, Germany (3yds.); second, Harold Wright, Canada (6in.); third, Allan Elliott, New Zealand, (1ft.); fourth, Stanley E. Engelhart, Great Britain (1yd.); fifth, Teichi Nishi, Japan. Time—21.4s., (tying new Olympic record).

800-METER (874.9 YARDS) RUN FINAL

Won by Thomas Hampson, Great Britain (1ft.); second, Alex S. Wilson, Canada (1yd.); third, Phil Edwards, Canada (3yds.); fourth, Eddie B. Genung, U. S. A. (2yds.); fifth, Edwin T. Turner Jr., U. S. A. (4yds.); sixth, Charles C. Hornbostel, U. S. A. (1yd.); seventh, John V. Powell, Great Britain (1yd.); eighth, Seraphin Martin, France (3yds.); ninth, Dr. Otto H. Peltzer, Germany. Time—1m. 49.8s. (New world and Olympic record; old world record, 1m. 50.6s., by Seraphin Martin, 1928; old Olympic record, 1m. 51.8s., by D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain, 1928.)

5000-METER RUN TRIALS

(Qualifying seven each for finals Friday)

First Heat—Won by Ralph Hill, U. S. A. (30 yards); second, Lauri Lehtinen, Finland (3 yards); third, J. G. Lindgren, Sweden (2 yards); fourth, Lauri Virtanen, Finland (10 yards); fifth, John Savidan, New Zealand (30 yards); sixth, Alexander Hill House, Australia; seventh, Daniel E. Dean, U. S. A.; eighth, George Valley, Great Britain; ninth, Juan Rodriguez, Mexico (75 yards); tenth, Masamichi Mitamoto, Japan. Time—14m. 56.6s.

Second Heat—Won by James A. Burns, Great Britain (50yds); second, Paul E. Rekers, U. S. A. (10yds); third, Erik Pettersson, Sweden (8yds.); fourth, Roger Rochard, France (10yds.); fifth, Robert Rankine, Canada (20yds.); sixth, Max Syring, Germany (40yds.); seventh, S. Takenaka, Japan (20yds.); eighth, Valentin Avila, Mexico. Time—15m. 25.8s.

110-METER HURDLES (120yds 11in.) TRIALS (Qualifying Three Each for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Percy M. Beard, U. S. A. (3yds.); second, Roland Harper, Great Britain (6in.); third, Erwin Wegner, Germany (4yds.); fourth, Sylvio Padilha, Brazil. Time—14.7s.

Second Heat—Won by Donald O. Finlay, Great Britain (2yds.); second, George Saling, U. S. A. (1yd.); third, Tatsuzo Fijita, Japan. Time—14.8s.

Third Heat—Won by Willi Welscher, Germany (1ft.); second, Bengt Sjostedt, Finland (2 yds.); third, Mervyn Sutton, India (1yd.); fourth, Arthur Ravensdale, Canada (1yd.); fifth, Alvredo Gamboa, Mexico (1 yd.); sixth, Antonio Giusfredi, Brasil. Time—14.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Jack A. C. Keller, U. S. A. (1 yd.); second, Christos Mandikas, Greece (1ft.); third, Lord Burghley, Great Britain; fourth, Roberto Ramirez, Mexico. Time—14.9s.

Semifinals qualifying three for finals today

First Heat—Won by Jack A. C. Keller, U. S. A. (1yd.); second, Lord Burghley, Great Britain (1ft.); third, Donald O. Finlay, Great Britain (2yds.); fourth, Mervyn Sutton, India (1yd.); fifth, Bengt Sjostedt, Finland. Time—14.5s. (New Olympic record; old record, 14.6s., set by G. C. Weightman-Smith, South Africa, 1928.)

Second Heat—Won by George J. Saling, U. S. A. (6in.); second, Percy M. Beard, U. S. A. (2yds.); third, Willi Welscher, Germany (2yds.); fourth, Christos Mandikas, Greece (2ft.); fifth, Tatsuzo Fijita, Japan (2ft.); sixth, Roland Harper, Great Britain. Time—14.4s. (Equals world record held by E. Wennstrom, Sweden, 1929, and B. Ejostedt, Finland, 1931.)

RUNNING BROAD JUMP

Won by Edward L. Gordon, U. S. A. (25ft. ¾in.); second, C. Lambert Redd, U. S. A. (24ft. 11⅜in.); third, Chuhei H. Nambu, Japan (24ft. 5¼in.); fourth, Erick Svensson, Sweden (24ft. 4in.); fifth, Richard A. Barber, U. S. A. (24ft. 3in.); sixth, Naoto Tajima, Japan (23ft. 5¾in.).

WOMEN'S 100-METER RUN

Won by Stanislawa Walsiewicz (Stella Walsh, Poland (1ft.); second, Hilda Strike, Canada (1yd.); third, Wilhelmina von Bremen, U. S. A. (2ft.); fourth, Eileen Hiscock, Great Britain (1ft.); tied for fifth, Elizabeth Wilde, U. S. A., and Marie Dollinger, Germany. Time—11.9s. (Equals world's and Olympic record held by Miss Walasiewicz, made Monday.)

WOMEN'S DISCUS THROW

Won by Lillian Copeland, U. S. A. (133ft. 2in.), breaking world and Olympic record of 129ft. 11½in. by Halinsa Konopacka, Poland, 1928; second, Ruth Osborn, U. S. A. (131ft. 8in.); third, Jadwiga Wajsowa, Poland (127ft. 1½in.); fourth, Tilly Fleischer, Germany (118ft. 6½in.); fifth, Greta Heublein, Germany (113ft 9¼in.); sixth, Stanislawa Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh), Poland (110ft. 3¼in.).

Clark Is Leading In Roque Standing

U. S. ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Games Won	Lost	Pts Total	Av per Game
Edward Clark	5	0	160	32
A. D. Gammill	1	0	32	32
O. E. Barnhart	3	2	136	27⅛
G. R. Whitmore	2	3	128	25⅝
F. E. Pomerleau	2	1	76	25⅓
O. D. Barnhart	1	3	84	21
G. T. Franklin	1	3	61	20½
C. R. Zimmerman	2	2	70	17½
H. L. Smith	2	2	70	17½
W. H. Hoagland	1	2	50	16⅔
Dr. C. E. Davis	0	2	16	8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 3—With five straight victories to his credit, Eddie Clark of Providence, R. I., four times national champion, still was the star of the annual national tournament of the American Roque League as the tourney entered the third day. Although Clark has been out of tournament play for seven years and during that period has given little attention to the game, he appears to be staging a successful comeback and is picked by many to win again this year. So far he has disposed of such capable court generals as O. D. Barnhart of Chicago, Fred Pomerleau of Long Beach, Calif., C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw, G. W. Whitmore of Peoria, Ill., and H. L. Smith of Pasadena, 1929 champion.

O. E. Barnhart, although he met with a 32-to-14 defeat at the hands of Zimmerman and a 32-to-26 defeat by Smith, is still considered a dangerous man. He won three other games. A. D. Gammill, a veteran player of Westerville, Ohio, enrolled in the first division late Tuesday and won his first game from Dr. C. E. Davis of New Paris, Penna., another late arrival.

Play was slowed up Tuesday by rain which confined activities to three covered courts. Play in the second division has not yet started although eight players are entered. They are A. J. Denney, Aurora, Ill.; D. D. Doan and Dr. A. M. Collings, Cleveland; James J. Ladd and Edward Moser, Warsaw; E. J. Carter and F. L. Rhoades, Lakeside, and M. Christen of California.

Play for a special Cramer Trophy started between W. H. Hoagland, league president, and C. R. Zimmerman, league vice-president. Hoagland won the first game, 32 to 3. Pomerleau will meet Smith for the Williams Cup and James J. Ladd and O. D. Barnhart were named to play for the Anchor Trophy. All will be seven-game series. The scores:

First Division

Edward Clark 32, G. R. Whitmore 26. O. D. Barnhart 32, G. T. Franklin 6. Edward Clark 32, O. D. Barnhart 12. F. E. Pomerleau 32, W. H. Hoagland 18. G. R. Whitmore 32, G. T. Franklin 15. H. L. Smith 32, O. E. Barnhart 26. Edward Clark 32, F. E. Pomerleau 12. A. D. Gammill 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 7. C. R. Zimmerman 32, G. R. Whitmore 22. G. T. Franklin 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 9. O. E. Barnhart 32, W. H. Hoagland 0. O. E. Barnhart 32, O. D. Barnhart 22. H. L. Smith 32. G. R. Whitmore 16. W. H. Hoagland 32, C. R. Zimmerman 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	70	41	.631
Baltimore	63	49	.563
Buffalo	62	49	.559
Montreal	59	51	.536
Rochester	58	56	.509
Reading	50	64	.439
Jersey City	51	66	.436
Toronto	37	74	.333

RESULTS AUG. 2

Baltimore 5, Buffalo 4.
Newark 4, Toronto 1.
Jersey City 6, Rochester 3.
Jersey City 5, Rochester 2.
Reading 7, Montreal 2.
Reading 9, Montreal 2.

FLAME WINS MODEL YACHT CUP

GOSPORT, Eng., Aug. 3 (AP)—Flame, British boat, yesterday won the international model yacht cup, defeating the American contender, Bostonia, by 91 points to 41.

Pittsburgh Loses To Phillies Again

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	59	42	.584
Chicago	53	46	.535
Philadelphia	55	50	.524
Boston	52	50	.510
Brooklyn	51	53	.495
St. Louis	48	53	.475
New York	46	53	.465
Cincinnati	44	62	.415

RESULTS AUG. 2

Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 6.
Boston 4, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 2.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.

Unable to get started against the hard-hitting Philadelphia club, the Pittsburgh Pirates dropped their fourth straight National League game yesterday by the score of 11 to 6. Chicago lost ground in the race by losing to Brooklyn, 4 to 2. The Boston Braves kept pace with the Phillies by winning their series final from St. Louis, 4 to 3. With Waite Hoyt pitching, New York defeated Cincinnati, 3 to 2.

Seven homes runs, four by the Phillies, featured the game at Philadelphia. Chuck Klein connected with his thirty-first of the season and drove in four runs. Lee, Mallon and Heathcote were the other Phillies to connect. Comorosky hit two for the Pirates and Paul Waner one. The winners used three pitchers, Jim Elliott getting credit for his second victory of the series. Klein led the attack with three hits.

A double by Berger, Leach's perfect bunt and a long fly by Wes Schulmerich gave the Braves their winning run in the last of the ninth. Harry Seibold had pitched fine ball for the Tribe during the first seven innings, but weakened in the eighth and yielded three runs. Cantwell pitched the last inning for the Braves and was the winning pitcher.

The Dodgers handed young Lonnie Warneke his second defeat of the series and his fifth of the '32 season. After trailing for most of the game, the Brooklyn club rallied in the eighth for three runs. Doubles by Taylor, Wilson and Frederick, the last named a pinch hitter, figured prominently in the scoring. Freddy Heimach went the route for the Dodgers.

Waite Hoyt was hit rather freely yesterday, but he managed to keep down the hits in the pinches. The Giants made only seven safeties, one of them being Mel Ott's twenty-first home run of the season. They bunched a pair of hits in the sixth for a run and did the same in the seventh. Sam Gibson pitched the ninth inning for the Giants.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	x	11	14	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	6	12	2

Batteries—J. Elliott, Rhem, Hansen and Davis; French, Harris and Grace, Padden. Winning pitcher—J. Elliott. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Donnelly, Quigley and Barr. Time—2h. 3m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	0

Batteries—Seibold, Cantwell and Spohrer, Hargrave; Lindsey, Stout, Dean and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Cantwell. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Magerkurth, Rigler and Stark. Time—1h. 44m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	4	11	0
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Heimach and Lopez; Warneke and Hartnett. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 35m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	x	3	7	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	11	0

Batteries—Hoyt, Gibson and Hogan; Frey, Kolp and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 30m.

HORNSBY OUT AS MANAGER OF CUBS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3 (AP)—William L. Veeck, president of the Chicago Cubs, announced last night that Rogers Hornsby had resigned as manager of the club and had been released as a player, and that Charlie Grimm would be manager, effective immediately. Veeck said that in a conference between Hornsby and himself it had been decided that "it was to the best interests of the club" for Hornsby to retire at this time.

Hornsby's salary will be paid him until the expiration of his contract, Dec. 31, 1932, Veeck said. Beyond the fact that Hornsby would leave today for St. Louis, Veeck said he had no knowledge of Hornsby's plans.

Appointment of Charlie Grimm marks a boost up the baseball ladder for one of the game's greatest first basemen and one of its most popular figures. In the National League continuously since 1920, first with the Pittsburgh Pirates and then with the Cubs, Grimm long has been known as a brilliant fielder and a timely, if not a particularly hard, hitter.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

ARKANSAS and NEBRASKA

Any qualified elector in Arkansas who expects to be absent from his voting precinct on the day of the Aug. 9 primary or Nov. 8 general elections may appear before the county clerk of his county and cast his ballot, after signing an affidavit stating his qualifications as a voter.

If the voter is so situated that he cannot appear in person before the county clerk, he may apply by mail for an absentee voter's ballot. The marked ballot, with a properly executed affidavit, must be in the hands of the clerk on or before election day.

In Arkansas, every citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State 12 months, in the county six months, and in the precinct, town or ward in which he offers to vote one month immediately preceding election day may vote.

Every such voter must exhibit at the time of voting a poll tax receipt or other evidence that he has paid his poll tax at the time of collecting taxes next preceding such election. However, persons who have a written affidavit proving that they attained the age of 21 since the time of assessing taxes and who possess other necessary qualifications may vote.

But no idiot or insane person may be allowed to cast a ballot, nor anyone convicted of a felony, unless pardoned by the Governor.

Nebraska election laws provide that anyone who will be absent from his voting place on election day is entitled to an absentee voter's ballot. Application for such a ballot must be made to the county clerk or election commission not more than 30 days or less than two days before election day. Instructions and return envelopes are provided for all absent voters.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

MANGIN WINS FROM GLEDHILL

Wood, Sutter and Bell, All Seeded, Advance at Meadow Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3—Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., seeded third in the annual invitation tennis tournament for men of the Meadow Club, and another of the signers of the telegram for better treatment of visiting players, followed seven of his fellow strikers to the sidelines of the singles in the second round, played yesterday, at the hands of Gregory S. Mangin, who refused to sign. The score was 1—6, 6—1, 9—7. Richard T. Murphy, another signer, was eliminated at the hands of the latest star from the South, Robert Bryan, the southpaw from Chattanooga, in another three-set match, 8—10, 6—3, 9—7.

The other three seeded stars, Sidney B. Wood Jr., winner at Sea Bright; Clifford S. Sutter, intercollegiate champion and winner at Huntington, and R. Berkeley Bell came through successfully in straight sets.

The other three places in the quarterfinals were filled by Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, David N. Jones of New York and Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pen

FARM PROGRESS DECLARED UP TO RURAL LEADERS

Coöperative Purchasing Is Discussed at Durham Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 3—The need for development of rural business leadership is one of the primary requisites of agricultural coöperation, Mr. M. J. Briggs, representative of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, told the American Institute of Coöperation here today.

In a general discussion of coöperative purchasing in the United States, Mr. Briggs went on to say that the first objective of a coöperative purchasing association is the furnishing to its patron-members quality products. He also told how Indiana coöperatives built up a large volume of business in the manufacture and distribution of feeds and fertilizers through a special system of financing where, instead of launching their enterprises through the sale of common or preferred stock, these coöperatives each received financial support from a group of 100 or more farmers who were signers of a blanket bond of limited liability. These bonds furnished security for loans from local banks.

Such a system places the responsibility for success on the shoulders of patrons, managers and board of directors, Mr. Briggs said. He explained that this responsibility is conducive to the development of rural business leadership.

A coöperative marketing service must exist on its ability to produce results, Mr. J. C. Crissey, president of the Coöperative Grange League Federation Marketing Corporation of New York, told the institute delegates. Mr. Crissey's remarks embraced a plan developed in New York State by his organization, a large-scale purchasing group, for correlating the buying and selling of farm commodities in the same agency.

Common use of fixed assets, cheaper trained supervision, closer use and control of capital, control of credit, and more economical management, were listed by Mr. Crissey as advantages growing out of correlating purchasing and marketing, the two types of coöperative service.

Average Potato Crop Best

Production and distribution of potatoes came in for their share of attention at today's session in an informal discussion led by Mr. L. H. Bean of the United States Department of Agriculture. Large potato crops and small crops both adversely affect the incomes of farmers, Mr. Bean said, in urging potato growers to maintain an even acreage from year to year.

Mr. Bean went on to show that average potato crops in recent years have brought the American farmer about $600,000,000, while large crops have brought only $500,000,000, due to the lower price per bushel. Below-average crops, on the other hand, also yielded only $500,000,000.

While yield per acre is largely dependent upon uncontrollable weather factors, Mr. Bean said, the selection of proper varieties would help to stabilize the yield per acre. Acreage, which is the most important factor, can be controlled by human ingenuity, the speaker said, pointing out that years of high prices are generally followed by a large crop, whereas low prices tend to result in restriction of acreage.

A modern bargain counter over which the producer deals with the consumer for farm produce was compared by Dr. F. P. Weaver, professor of agricultural economics at the Pennsylvania State College, with marketing conditions arising out of the use of motortrucks.

"With this closer contact with the consumers," he said, "the farmer has learned to understand their tastes and preferences and has become more interested in delivering graded, high-quality products."

Another result of truck transportation, the speaker pointed out, is that it has enabled growers to market crops of poor quality which would not bring enough on the city markets to pay rail freight or express charges. In the majority of cases, Dr. Weaver declared, this produce is found to be in better condition on arrival than rail receipts.

Truck Use Criticized

A distinct drawback in the use of motortrucks, however, was cited by Mr. Frederick V. Waugh, principal agricultural economist in the United States Department of Agriculture, who intimated that rail car loadings can no longer be regarded as an accurate barometer of nation-wide business activity. Mr. Waugh blamed trucks for having complicated the job of getting accurate and timely information on supplies of produce in the markets of northeastern states. Orderly distribution, which marketing specialists say means better prices to the farmer, is based on this market information, he explained.

The existence of strong coöperative marketing movements makes possible the gathering of reliable data on truck shipments, Mr. Waugh continued. He urged that further attempts to forecast truck movements be undertaken in order to estimate more accurately the trend in production and distribution of farm products.

The importance of centralized control in the marketing of milk was stressed by speakers at the dairy marketing conference.

Centralized control of primary and secondary milk markets benefits the consumer as well as the producer, said Mr. H. H. Rathbun, a member of the executive committee of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association of New York. He described a coöperative association as "an organization in which have been concentrated the aims and efforts of its various members." It is a concept of concentration and centralization, he said.

Mr. Gerald E. Dickson, submarket manager for the Pure Milk Association of Chicago, also spoke in favor of centralizing the management of marketing operations. Milk producers serving any large city should be joined with the producers serving smaller cities and towns of contiguous areas with that purpose in view, he asserted.

Coöperation of producers' associations, milk dealers and boards of health was declared by Dr. M. C. Bond, of Cornell University, to be the means of saving thousands of dollars for the dairy industry.

Dairy farmers selling milk in New England cities and towns should be allowed to establish prices in these cities without interference from dairymen selling milk in Boston, Mr. F. Leon Brown, assistant manager of the New England Milk Producers Association, declared. He said that the plan which had been used by his association since it was started 15 years ago was based on the independence of each group of farmers to establish its own prices without undue pressure from any larger city market.

Woolen and Shoe Trades Report Better Business

MEDWAY, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—The woolen mills and the shoe factories here are in the van of a generally improved industrial outlook. The Stone Mill Company, a woolen concern, has found it necessary to add another shift to accommodate new orders, with the result that the looms are whirling 16 hours a day with many former employees recalled to work.

There is nothing seasonal about the outlook at the big shoe factory at Millis, the Joseph N. Herman Company, which has contracts for nearly 200,000 pairs of army and navy shoes and many other orders, all told, enough to operate nearly a year at capacity.

After intervals of idleness spotting the last two years the Taft Woolen Company at Carryville is approximating full schedule. At Franklin, where the mill of the Harry T. Haywood Company is running a large proportion of its machinery day and night, conditions are generally improved. The Clover Worsted Company has business enough booked to guarantee two shifts for at least several months.

There are stirrings in the Bellingham Woolen Mill at North Bellingham, closed for three years. Samples are being put out and orders are appearing on the books and the conviction has been advanced that the concern will be in full stride by the end of this month.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers": soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Taxpayers' League: "The Fundamentals of Sound Taxation," former Senator James W. Wadsworth.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 American Legion convention program.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord; sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, "Tish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Concert Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Olympic Games résumé, Grantland Rice.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Whistling Dick."
5:15 Talk; studio soloists.
5:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.
7:15 Jack Beauvais; Irene Hanify.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 New England Network Dedication Program: address, Senator Bingham; WTIC Orchestra; quartet.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Countess Albani; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, "melodeers"; male quartet.
7:30 Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "Professor Henry McLemor."
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Popular music.
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, popular programs.
6:15 CBS, Boy Scout Program.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:35 CBS, popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Brookline Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 "International Debts, Other Foreign Problems, and the American Farmer," Senator William E. Borah, Idaho.
11:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 Gretchen McMullen.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"Kentucky Ky," songs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 Boston Information service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, popular programs.
3:00 Chemical Society talk
3:15 LaForge Berumen musicale.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Westphal Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p. m.—Talk series.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service. Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Talk on Japan.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 NBC, Melody Men.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 Matinee Revue.
3:00 Chickering Hour.
3:30 Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 NBC, United States Navy Band.

TEACHER TO RETURN TO WORK IN TURKEY

Miss Isabelle Harley of Pawtucket, R. I., principal of the American Academy for Girls at Istanbul, sails from New York in the Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, en route to Turkey to resume her duties there, it was announced at the local office of the line. The academy is under jurisdiction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Miss Harley, a graduate of Pawtucket High School and the State Normal School, first went to Turkey in 1911, where she was assigned the work of training kindergarten teachers at Euphrates College, Harpoot. She said that the academy has an enrollment of 290 Turks and Armenians and is situated in Scrutari, a suburb of Istanbul, the former site of Constantinople College. The school was established in 1874, and has been moved three times, she said, being opened first at Bardezag and moving in 1885 to Adabazar, where it remained until 1920 when it was moved to Ismid, one year before locating in its present home.

LOWELL TRUST TO PAY

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—Mr. Joseph F. Gargan, agent in charge of liquidation of the assets of the Lowell Trust Company, announced today that the bank will pay a 25 per cent first dividend to depositors in its saving department on Aug. 25. The bank was taken over by State Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy last December.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY PROFITS

The Maytag Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profits, after taxes and all charges, of $22,187, compared with $470,993 for the first six months of 1931. Net sales for the six months were $3,005,518, compared with $5,479,345.

PEACE EFFORTS SHOWN MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

bodied in the Capper resolution, and at the same time removes a major American objection to League procedure. Provision for further sanctions is left to conference with the powers most directly affected.

"Some such formula as this could both provide for American participation and safeguard it from further involvement," Professor Shotwell said.

Application of the Stimson formula to the Kellogg pact has already entered the realm of public discussion by statesmen, and can be worded in a practical way, the speaker added, and pointed out that M. Edouard Herriot, French Premier, has taken up the subject and given ample assurance of his desire to coöperate with America in strengthening the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

New Study Considered

While there is general discouragement this summer over results to date of the disarmament conference, there is one achievement that has been largely overlooked, Professor Shotwell continued. This is the decision to consider making study of the meaning of the Kellogg pact a regular part of education in all nations signatory to it.

If this study should be made a part of the regular curricula, he said, a new subject—international civics—would be established. Properly supported by public opinion, this measure "might ultimately prove as important as any immediate measure of armament reduction," he concluded.

In view of measures that have shaped League and American policy into closer accord, Mr. Raymond L. Buell, director of the Foreign Policy Association, foresees ultimate membership of the United States. Pending that, he favors passage by Congress of the Capper resolution.

Mr. Devere Allen, Socialist and associate editor of the Nation, doubts whether a capitalist civilization based upon a "scramble for profits" can ever work out an adequate peace organization. He urged the American peace movement to cease being a "house divided against itself."

Parade of World Thought

One of the most illuminating features of the Institute is the procession across Chapin Hall's lecture platform of men expressing current national viewpoints in the evening public lectures. Japan, England, China, France, and last night, Italy, have had their positions figuratively flashed on the screen in rapid succession.

Dr. Luigi Villari, Italian publicist, traced nearly every finger of Rome's foreign policy back to the hand of Italo-French relations—tension with Yugoslavia over Italian cities included in its territory; Italian support of Albania against external dominance, and failure to reach agreement on naval ratios in the Mediterranean—all run back to a traditional and unnecessary fear by France of the rapidly growing Italian state, Dr. Villari held.

Pointing out that in recent months Paris and Rome have been more friendly, Dr. Villari felt that "there is no reason why Italy and France should not arrive at a friendly understanding and settle their differences, which are not really fundamental." This would clear the way to harmony in the Mediterranean and especially along the Dalmatian coast, he said.

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics denied at his round table today that gold has been sterilized in the United States and France. The central banks have been expanding their currencies rapidly, and have been made responsible for conditions over which they had no control, he declared.

BOAT BEING BUILT FOR PORT OFFICIALS

A new boat is being built at Bath, Me., for use of Government officials at the Port of Boston at a cost of $30,000, it was learned here today. The new vessel, probably to be known as the Lieutenant Kohler, replaces the tug David Townsend, which was built five years ago for use at the quarantine station at Boston, which is now too small for the work to be done.

The new boat is 60 feet long over all, 54.8 at the water line, with a beam of 15 feet and draws seven feet of water. It is to be equipped with Diesel engines and its construction was made possible by an appropriation by the Treasury Department last May.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Karoline R. Cairns, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Lulu F. Felch, Newark, N. J.
J. W. Rumrill, Winsted, Conn.
Mrs. J. W. Rumrill, Winsted, Conn.
Miss Ida M. Mergott, Newark, N. J.
Miss Beryl Clark, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Mary Ann Lanigorn, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Isabel L. Scott, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Lenore Gordon Scott, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
N Graon Scott, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Williams Hardwiche, Aptos, Calif.
Mrs. Vera M. Adshead, Montreal, Can.
John Adshead, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. E. T. M. Lane, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Hester D. Jenkins, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Luella B. Gott, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. S. W. Mathis, San Antonio, Texas.
Rachel Crawford Mathis, San Antonio, Texas.
Phyllis van Roden, Newark, N. J.
Fred Hillman, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Addie van Roden, Newark, N. J.
J. A. van Roden, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Maude H. Lacy, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Grafton H. Keyes, Rochester, N. Y.
Grafton H. Keyes, Rochester, N. Y.
Bert C. Ratliff, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Ruth P. Ratliff, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Jean Ratliff, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Miss Aletha Hext, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Literature in South America Found Vitality in Revolution

Prior to 1810 Writings Had Been Almost Wholly in Hands of the Spanish Clergy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Latin-American literature, previous to and following the Spanish colonial era in South America, was described, yesterday, by Dr. C. K. Jones, George Washington University, Washington to members attending the first annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs.

Literature of the southern continent, he said, actually began with the revolutions of 1810-25. Prior to that period, for three centuries, slight evidence existed of literary activity except the writings of Spaniards domiciled in the New World. But, with the outbreak of the wars of independence the colonies awoke from their lethargy.

The effect of the revolutions upon thinking men was to produce a definite repudiation of tradition and a consequent effort to "frame a new life from the spoils of the old." Turning away from the authors of 1530-1830, writers abandoned all imitation of ancient literature and opened their minds to freedom of thought.

As pictured by Ricardo Rojas, a student of early Latin-American writings, "Revolutionary thought, spontaneity of the struggle, and urgency of action were gradually relaxing old literary molds and classic ideals." Yet, to break away from the old and frame a new mode of writing was not, according to Dr. Jones, immediately possible because of inherited racial traditions of language, religion and culture.

The importation of books into the colonies was enforced by the agents of the Inquisition. As late as 1543 "novels and works of imagination" were forbidden to be sent to the colonies. These restrictions however, did not silence the colonial presses nor prevent the development of private libraries.

In the sixteenth century many books had been printed in Mexico, some 100 years before the Bay State Psalm Book was printed in the United States. And as to prohibited volumes they were introduced clandestinely into Buenos Aires, where there were more frequent contacts with foreign traders evading Spain's commercial monopoly.

Dr. Jones explained that from 1530 to 1830, when the colonies had broken loose from Spain, the different colonial divisions showed diversity in cultural development, at least such cultural development as they knew. Mexico, Peru, New Granada surpassed the provinces of La Plata, the southeastern region, by reason of their older organization and closer relation with the mother country.

"Consequently," he concluded, "the racial character, psychology and ideals of a people underlie the various phenomena of the different stages, periods and orders of national development."

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What makes GOOD FURNITURE Good
$15,000 for a Log!
There is record of a single mahogany log selling in London for $15,000. It sold at that figure because of its possibilities for cutting into beautiful veneers. And that is but one dramatic incident in the business of selecting woods for furniture making.
In general, furniture manufacturers require of any wood that it combine lightness with strength; that the surface be hard, not to dent easily, yet not too hard to work well; that it must season well, to produce furniture free from excessive warping or shrinking; that it glue without difficulty.
Such qualities are usually characteristic of certain varieties of wood. And the selection of varieties from which to make a given piece of furniture is not difficult. Oak or chestnut, for the massive old English types of furniture, are suitable and historically correct. While the sophisticated grace of Duncan Phyfe style calls for mahogany. Queen Anne's period is labeled under the "Age of Walnut" and the warm tones of that wood admirably suit the homelike character of the furniture.
And, once the sort of wood is decided, comes the fine task of selecting the exact pieces to make a given bit of furniture. Veneers from a single log are kept together in order. By skilfully matching the grain and figure, table tops and panels can be given a decorative treatment that needs no other adornment than the beauty of the wood itself.
But all these qualities of the wood under the finish of the furniture you buy, are matters of expert knowledge. And so your confidence in the furniture you buy is really your confidence in the store itself. And, although prices are often startling, you are sure, here, of dependable quality throughout this great
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

A Rural Woman's Short Course

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

"IT'S vacation, farm-home training and social education, all rolled into one. I don't see how you can get a greater return than that for $7.50. The enthusiastic speaker was an attendant at the Rural Women's Short Course, which is held during one week of each June at the University of Maryland.

For the past 51 weeks she had been putting aside an occasional nickel and dime toward this event, and the first crop of early peas had brought in just enough additional to pay for transportation from the southern tip of Maryland to the state university, some 20 miles north of the nation's capital, and the $7.50 which, as has been said, is the cost of the course.

For this outlay she was receiving, in addition to her room and board, a week's intensive training, through lectures and demonstrations, in various phases of food preparation, household management, child care, clothing, public speaking, home industries, recreation and other practical subjects. She was having an opportunity of mingling with women of kindred interests, of widening her horizon and gaining knowledge and inspiration which would enrich her home and community life.

Over 10 years ago Miss Venia M. Kellar, then a local home demonstration agent for the State of Maryland, saw the need of bringing rural women—and by that term is meant women living in towns of less than 200 residents—out from their retired farm life and into contact with other women, to see and learn what these have done, and what they themselves may accomplish in their own communities.

A Success From the Beginning

By 1923 she had persuaded the University of Maryland to start a one week's course, and had induced what women she could to attend it and get their friends to join them. Her venture would be worth while, she felt, if she could urge as many as 75 people to avail themselves of this study. Happily, the first season found 201 students enrolled, and the number continued to grow till 1932, when there were between 600 and 700 attendants, a few less than the preceding year, due to the failure of the strawberry crop and a poor season in the tobacco fields. Last year, however, 464 women received certificates attesting their attendance for four years. Many continue to return year after year, some having attended every term since this branch of the extension service was started.

During the recent session a lecture on adult education drew together in the big gymnasium a typical gathering of 600 or more students, ranging in age from 20 to 76 years. Some were college graduates who had married farmers; others, women whose arduous duties on dairy or poultry farms had permitted few opportunities to extend their education or to escape from the monotonous routine of daily toil. Still others, closely confined to their homes year after year by the responsibilities and cares of large families, were here seeking the inspiration which would bring fresh interests into their own lives and add to the welfare of their households. Attentively they listened to the lively address urging them to put off the limiting belief that added years were a bar to new interests, education, hobbies, avocations.

Community Leadership

In the case of some of these women, this short course constitutes the first justification for leaving home which has occurred during married life. Their duties and responsibilities have so bound them to their homes that they have come to feel that they could not be spared from their families, even for a week. These are the ones the university specially desires to reach. The beneficial results exerted upon their households are remarkable. Frequently when a woman is to receive her certificate, the whole family will come to her "graduation." The husband looks at his wife with new respect, and the children are proud of their mother's achievement.

Each year there are courses on clothing, showing thrifty ways of remodeling old wardrobes, of adding economical touches that give style, and of securing individuality in dress on a limited budget. Here tact and understanding are required, to suggest changes without wounding sensitive feelings.

Although there are no entrance requirements for the short course, it is expected that students when they leave will become members of homemakers' clubs in their communities. They are encouraged to share with the women at home, through talks and demonstration, what they have learned during the week at the university, and to interest others in taking the course. Already the leaven of their work has had marked affect in the advancement of adult education throughout the State of Maryland, and has brought home demonstration agents from other states to study the organization so ably directed by Miss Kellar.

ELIZABETH PRUDDEN COX.

Men's Styles Invoke Comfort

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

LITTLE BOY BLUE has blown his horn and ushered in for men a season of blue saxonys and worsteds. These come in many modest designs, including stripes, and, of course, in solid surfaces, for these are the choice, perhaps, of 85 per cent of well-dressed men for town wear. No one color, however, can be exclusively comme il faut, and brown suits, particularly those of the dark "true brown" shade, will contribute to the refreshment supplied by changes in color. Oxford grays are a personal choice with many men, and are always to be had in a good range of materials.

The silhouette emphasizes the broad shoulder and the suppressed waist. Between British and American trousers there is a certain difference; the Englishman likes his with a decided taper from seat to ankle, whereas the American tailor pleases his clients with a straighter line.

Whether the coat and waistcoat of a given suit shall be single or double breasted is a matter of personal preference.

Correct Haberdashery

The majority of shirts are striped. In the case of blue suits, the shirts, too, are blue, the theory being that no color forms a good contrast to blue in a man's outfit. With brown and gray suits, however, shirts with colorful group stripes are sponsored, but the idea is harmony rather than sharp contrast. The white shirt is démodé.

The shape of the collar in relation to the obliquity of the points and the amount of space between the points, is to some extent a matter of individual taste. The Prince of Wales wears a collar widely open at the front; but this fact does not establish this shape as universally preferable, even in England. The polka-dotted foulard tie is a favorite now, but although the dot design may continue, foulard will pass out with the sere and yellow leaf of autumn, giving place to heavier silks.

The monotone theme is expressed again in the socks which should be worn with blue suits. They may be ribbed or clocked in self-color. On the other hand, lively horizontal stripes animate the hosiery selected for business suits of brown or gray. The favorite weave is of silk-and-wool.

Buffed hogskin gloves—that is, in popular language, pigskin gloves which have been subjected to a process making them as soft as chamois—are the top of the fashion in England and will be imported from A. J. Izod Ltd. of London by his sole American representatives. Putty-colored goatskin pull-ons are also favorites.

Derbys, soft hats and—in England gray toppers for sport meets—still sit on the top of the fashion wave. The Homburg, a soft hat with a brim which is not turned down, is high style. The best colors for this hat are grays, browns, and for wear with dinner coats, black.

For evening, tail coats are more and more worn in this mobile social world now swinging again toward formality. There is this autumn a variety in the cut of dress waistcoats which might form the material of a separate article. There are innumerable styles. About 80 per cent are single-breasted, but the double-breasted are equally correct. The collars vary in size, in shape, in detail. The tip of the lapel may be round or pointed; the collar may expand to an extreme squareness or descend in a more pointed line. The bottom of the waistcoat may show a narrow triangle or straddle a broad gap. Owing to such variations, the dimensions lying between these two portions of the vest are greatly varied; but whatever the spacing is, three very closely set buttons fasten the garment. The material may be piqué, linen, silk, or the same material as the suit, in which latter case the lapels are sometimes faced as is the lapel on the jacket.

Messrs. Izod have made a contribution to evening jewelry by their design of flat, round steel buttons, machine-turned and gleaming almost like a brilliant. These are worn for studs, cuff links and waistcoat buttons. They will be securable in the United States through the agent already mentioned.

A Sports Shirt of Note

By this same firm announcement is made of the importation of a new sports shirt from the same London hosier, purveyor to the British royal family and to many of the Princes of India. This garment is called the Dozi, reversing the name of its originator, and it is made with slight variations for tennis, golf and other popular sports. For tennis these shirts are knitted in fine white merino, and also cotton, silk and silk-and-wool, the yarns being spun and the fabrics woven specially for Messrs. Izod. The garments are full-fashioned, that is to say, knit to shape instead of being cut and sewn. Perfect freedom of action and the retention of shape during exercise are found in them. The shape is so accurate that it gives the wearer no sense of drag and there is no rucking up over the trousers even with the most provocative lunges. A fashioned ribbed collar is attached.

For golf there are several colors available. For riding is offered a yellow silk-and-cashmere Dozi with long sleeves and a neckband suitable for wear with a stock. The Air Ministry has approved the same shirt in Royal Air Force blue.

Although the material may differ slightly in its mixture of cotton, wool and silk, it always remains both absorbent and porous. The lace weave is likely to be popular in warm climates.

H. J. K.

Courtesy of Rogers Peet Co. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Dozi, a Shirt Imported From England by an American House. It Is Made With Slight Variations for Tennis, Golf and Other Sports.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Learning Folk Games for Use at Their Home Community Gatherings Is Part of the Training Given During the One-Week Course for Rural Women at the University of Maryland.

Pointers for Press Chairmen

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the lull in club and parent-teacher work, the incoming press chairman has an opportunity to make her new form of service more efficient and more enjoyable. She may visit one of the newspaper plants which she will contact in her publicity work, and follow a piece of copy from the club editor's desk to the final locking into place, ready for the great press.

If the alert chairman is careful to go at the right time the club editor or her assistant will be happy to show "just how" she likes to have copy come in.

Usually paper about 5½ x 8½, cheap, plain white, is used. If for some reason it is absolutely necessary to turn in handwritten copy, write with heavy black pencil, large and clear. Watch that m's and n's are distinct, and print names for safety. If each sheet is not complete, number conspicuously, and mark in some way at bottom of page to show more follows on next sheet.

Remember when the deadline for that particular paper is and plan accordingly. Get copy in as far ahead as possible. In a large organization with a total membership of 6000, the publicity chairman made a point of turning in neatly typed copies of all nominees, and arranging with the club editors of the papers to telephone immediately at close of elections. There was no danger of misspelled names for all the reporter had to do at the newspaper end was cross out the names not needed, and use the elected officers' names, all right there with correct initials. This "made" the afternoon paper, and was appreciated all around.

Most papers refuse to use copy if initials or first name is missing, and club editors do not have time to telephone for corrections or additions.

Always, after the day of the week, put in parentheses the day of month and then the editor is sure whether your "Monday" means the coming one or the past one, or a week hence. The editor, of course, blue-pencils the date out when she uses the copy.

Study the newspaper's style sheet, or if you cannot get that, study the printed column. Note just how lists of names are arranged, and what punctuation. Note capitalization. Newspapers are rigid in use of certain rules laid down, and often two papers vary in little points.

* * *

Study the paper's platform, so that when an issue comes up which fits in with the paper's civic policy you may take full advantage of it in getting valuable publicity. Slip out of meeting and phone your club editor if anything of real importance "breaks"; she may turn you over to the city desk, or she may send a reporter, or she may give you special directions about "covering" it yourself, if by that time you have proved capable and dependable.

One parent-teacher organization had a splendid affair for charity—a really "big" thing. The press chairman "didn't think" to get in touch with the club editor, nor even to tell the council press chairman. The affair was a huge success, and novel as well. It happened on Friday night. On Tuesday she turned in her carefully written copy and never could understand the kind of reception she received, nor why such a "big affair only got three inches." The club editor would have featured it, given valuable crowd-drawing publicity, and have arranged for photographs . . . at the time!

After all, in writing publicity for a large organization, sometimes the most valuable service of all consists in knowing what to leave out of the copy as well as what to run in.

Always in such a group things will come up in the meeting which might make very good copy — as some papers see it — but which would benefit no one. The old rule of doing "unto others" is a good rule for publicity work too.

Then too a sense of humor is often strained to the utmost when copy does not suit some member who has some kind of "ax" to grind, or one who is more interested in personal credit than worth-while copy.

* * *

Remembering how many hands handle copy after it leaves the club editor's desk, the press chairman, having a perspective of the club editor's cares, will be reasonable when copy does become garbled, occasionally, or when the headline writer looks a little too hastily and doesn't match the copy any too well. One who is familiar with the relentless grind of the voracious presses and the really tremendous task it is to feed them the thousand and one little bits of "news" which society, club and feature pages require, will have a large tolerance when mistakes appear, and will require corrections only when necessary.

In addition to the satisfaction of performing well a task for which there is never very much competition in club work, a service which gives you a liberal education in many, many ways of value, sometimes such work, if outstanding, results in an opportunity such as came to a club editor who tells the story each year, in her address to incoming press chairmen of the 34 local P. T. A.'s in the city:

"I always kept a copy when I turned in publicity to the club editor, and studied and compared my copy with the printed item. In time I learned just what was wanted, and turned it in. For several years I was just a club chairman of publicity with no thought of monetary reward. Then—there was an opening on a great metropolitan daily for a club editor—right then! I was asked to fill in. And I have been a club editor ever since, many years."

V. S. M.

By Pagano— THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OFFICIAL OLYMPIC POOL PAJAMA

Selected by the American Olympic Games Committee.

The women's swimming team representing the United States at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles is wearing this natty pajama of celanese jersey. It is in white and has a blue belt and trouser trim and a red collar and sleeve bands.

Coming With Jack Frost

English coat models for autumn are for the most part beltless, but their backs are fitted. Velvet collars and cuffs add to their trig appearance. They conform to the three-fourths or seven-eighths lengths. The double-breasted models are popular. A dress and a coat en suite may be composed of different but corresponding tweeds. As the weather becomes wintry, such coats will be worn with jacket suits. Very dark true brown leads in color smartness, though yellow-brown and wine red are good.

Fur trims the hem lines of some trotteurs. It is also used to outline a single arm hole of a cape, scarf, and to border capes and scarfs. It is said that it will be prominent as a hat fabric.

Flat furs are often sable-dyed, but striped ermine and chinchilla are also smart. Silver, platinum and gray fox are the favorites among long-haired pelts.

The First Autumn Fabrics

By HELENE VOLKA

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR those who bestir themselves in midsummer to learn the secrets of the autumn and winter fabric development there is usually an agreeably stimulating reward. But this year the designing of both the simpler types and those dramatic plaids, stripes and checks which are to vitalize the sports and sports-town classifications of suits, coats and dresses, carry with them an exuberance of color such as has not been seen since 1919, when the whole world seemed suddenly to turn to color. So between the skill of the designing and the uniquely beautiful handling of the color work, the new fabrics promise to bring great animation to the autumn scene.

Changes to be noted in the construction of both silks and woolens are in the direction of texture and woven monotone designs, with the result, of course, that each fabric of deceptive simplicity establishes a certain individuality at a glance. Minute stripings in relief, or in many forgotten old-time woven patterns, including quilted designs, cleverly simulated, mark these new woolens. Light-and-dark effects, meaning thereby tiny all-over designs in jacquard relief styling, the motif in a lighter shade of the ground tone, promise to enjoy an outstanding success in such colors as the new dark reds, the vibrant deep greens from pine needle to mint, the rich reddish browns, bronze and eggplant shades; also the newer range of purple-reds and red-purples which are shown with the blue-purples and dahlia shades.

Silk Crêpes

Among the silks a characteristic point is the revival of reversible dull and lustrous crêpes. The crêped texture is more in evidence than the Canton family, so long popular, and in its newest version there is apparent evidence that the material has been shirred and the stitches then removed. The effect is flatter than an actual shirred fabric such as we have seen all summer in chiffons, but it is unmistakably an integral factor in creating a desired crêpon surface impression that gives textural charm in silks that are to be notable in formal afternoon and evening gowns.

With considerable insistence upon satin, the evening costume divides honors with three versions of velvet. This appears to dispose of the dull effects so prevalent in the past two seasons, although this is only a partial view in the light of the pebbly reversibles. Nevertheless, the rich heavy luster of angel-skin satin is the keynote satin of the autumn forecast. Those who have long been faithful to the heavy sheers should be on the lookout for tiny arrowheads and delicate triangles arranged in infinitesimal stripings, scarcely visible, but greatly heightening their style interest.

Velvets Featured

Velvets as we have known them in the past carry on, with the semi-heavy opaque Lyons velvet increasing its followers every day, both as a dress and an ensemble choice. Bagheera, the dull velvet that swept everything before it last fall, and for the Palm Beach period, springs into renewed favor, with uncut velvet offering a third development in the plain fabric and many fascinating "cut" designs of a decorative character. Velvet, therefore, invests the season with importance, as a leading, if not the leading, choice of the outstanding designers of formal dress in France and in America.

The result? Beauty of a picturesquely simplified styling in evening gowns, touched by the art of the Renaissance, the great velvet epoch, in matters of sleeve and flowing skirt lines. This simplicity induces attention to the line from shoulder to hem, with keen regard for the handling of the break at the waistline, for which the vogue of the Directoire high waist and short jacket are in large measure responsible. Thick ruchings, first appearing in tulle and net as innovations for hem and armhole, will now come forth in the velvets in adaptations of the stiff Lyons qualities of the 70's and 80's.

The one leading velvet innovation is a reversible version, with a satin back, and, although satin-back velvet ribbon is a staple in all markets, the satin-back dress velvet is a novelty.

Woolens and Their Ways

Woolens have unquestionably established a vogue. Allowing coats and suits their historic precedence, the wool dress is the high-lighted development of this division among fall fabrics. Perhaps the increasingly popular "feather fabrics" tell one of the most interesting stories of women's taste for cloths of the quality known as "feminine to the touch"; the ostrich flue or rabbit hairs interwoven with the wool fiber make a two-tone or blurred effect agreeable also to the eye, hence this fabric's double appeal. Fine diagonals, minute self-tone checks, and raised or corduroy stripings are among the most popular numbers of the early season. Then there are the triple voiles and wool georgettes, some of which now present shadowy patterns as their specific novelty.

Among sports woolens are found the true Scotch clan tartan revivals; also, subdued three-tone plaids crossed by fine black and beige lines. In the browns and greens these plaids are extremely attractive. Umber tonings apply to all of these novelties.

Loop coatings, those which show the bouclé "curl," hold their own. Every variation of the rough-face textures may be found and tweeds repeat the most vivacious traditions of an indispensable cloth in today's social routine. Formal coatings range from fine lustrous or dull broadcloths and revivals of the wool velours family, duvetyn and velvety cloths, to diagonals, wool corduroys, and similar grooved patterns.

The knitted novelties are legion, of keen design and color interest and in their wearing qualities increasingly sturdy and reliable. Felt fabrics are newcomers that are making themselves welcome in many novel effects of excellent styling.

Hat brims are developing a cape complex. Brims are growing wider, the short back having receded from favor. The capelike brim is worn for all occasions, the material designating when, and with what, the special hat is to be worn.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Taj Mahal: A Dream in Stone

"IT WAS a true report that I heard in my own land; howbeit, I believed not until I came and mine own eyes had seen it, and behold the half was not told me."—*The Queen of Sheba.*

Overpraise of great monuments by those who have gone before not infrequently occasions disappointment on the part of the traveler. In his eyes they fail to measure up to the character given them. Occasionally, however, if he be a persistent traveler, he will find something that far exceeds his anticipation, something of which the beauty and grandeur have not been adequately set forth, perhaps, because of the inadequacy of language to express the deepest emotions. Such an experience I had on visiting the Taj Mahal at Agra. This marvelous monument has long been celebrated in language poetic and grand, yet its inherent beauty has never been properly described; and, indeed, I believe never can be.

The charm of the Taj defies analysis. The architect with his carefully formulated notions of line and proportion, of form and symmetry, views it with sophisticated eye and may praise or blame; the poet, with keen æsthetic sense and lively imagination, invariably comes to praise; he feels its irresistible charm; the religionist, with his concepts of a celestial beauty that never fades, comes and is newly inspired. All give expression to their reactions, but the Taj still stands, a monument which in elegance of form, grace of line, delicacy of decoration and splendor of material, arouses the deepest sentiments of the observer, and defies description.

* * *

In late February, we were on the fast express which makes the thousand-mile run between Calcutta and Delhi. When crossing the River Jumna, on the right bank of which sprawls the city of Agra, we caught a fleeting glimpse of the Taj—a glimpse, however, quickly shut off by the high walls of Agra Fort, close under which runs the railway. One does not tarry long at his hotel when the Taj calls. The hasty view had quite entranced us. Luggage disposed of, we took a horse-drawn landau for the two-mile drive across the dusty plain and soon, through an imposing gateway, entered the courtyard of the Mausoleum. On three sides, the courtyard is surrounded by low buildings of red sandstone, fronted with graceful arches which form a covered arcade. Here, in the days of the royal presence, the army of servants were domiciled.

To the north of the courtyard rises the imposing gateway to the Taj, a structure also imposing in its lofty height, built of red sandstone and profusely decorated with inlays of black and white marble. Through a massive doorway we pass into a domed rotunda, with balconies rising one above another, its groined ceiling impressively embellished with converging lines of white. But impressive as it is, one is not long intent upon the gateway; for in full view stands the Taj itself, an immediate center of attention. Along a narrow waterway, inclosed between straight walls of marble slabs and bordered with stately cypress in somber green, the eye wanders, to rest upon the noble structure itself, rising in simple majesty, its outline clearly reflected in the pellucid waters. It is not a time for conversation. One's emotions are too deep for words.

The form of the Taj is a square with the four corners removed, which gives it the effect of an octagon. At the center of each of the four walls is a lofty arch, deeply recessed and flanked on either side by lesser arches, set one above the other. Above the walls rises a large dome, swelled after the style of Moslem temples and surmounted by a copper finial, some thirty-four feet in height. On either side of the large dome is a smaller dome resting upon a pediment of graceful Saracen arches, and at the cornices stand delicately wrought minarets, the whole in the highest developed style of Muhammadan architecture. At the four corners of the broad plinth, upon which the Taj rests, are tapering towers of gray marble. These are set with black cement, a process which gives the appearance of great strength to the stately towers. With the open arches at the top, they look not unlike Western lighthouses, sentinels set to guard the precious jewel at the center. The towers rise well over a hundred feet in height and are placed far enough from the Taj so as in no way to detract from its architectural splendor. Rather do they enhance its grandeur.

* * *

Such is the first impression of the Taj. But this general impression touches but one phase of its magnificence. Bishop Heber declared that it was "planned by Titans and finished by jewelers." Closer inspection discloses a minute detail in the ornamentation of the structure, seen only *en masse* when at a distance. The decorative art which utilizes the inlay of semiprecious stones of many colors is here carried to its highest perfection. On cornice, spandrel, panel, recess, wherever, in fact, it could be effectively carried out, are inlays of flowers of many varieties and in many colors, not flowers from your garden or the fields, but flowers worked out with infinite care in cornelian, malachite, *lapis lazuli*, black marble, heliotrope, onyx, jasper, coral from Ceylon and chrysolite from the Nile—so delicately defined in outline of leaf and stem, of calyx and petal, as quite to charm the eye. So refined is this embellishment that only when closely viewed does the perfection of its marvelous beauty fully appear. About the base lotus flowers and lilies in low relief are carved in the ivory-like marble. Over the top and down the sides of the four principal recesses are lengthy extracts from the Koran in black Arabic characters. The skill of the architect is nowhere better illustrated than in the use of perspective, so to modify the height of the letters that those thirty or more feet above the plinth appear as of precisely the same size as those at the level of the eye.

Through the main archway we enter the Taj itself. Within, a marvelously carved screen of marble, in fretwork incrusted with many floral designs, first greets the eye. The screen is octagonal and six feet in height. Its motif is both chaste and exquisite. Its delicate designs cut in ivory-white marble may well have been the work of jewelers. The cenotaphs which the screen incloses are also in marble, beautifully inlaid with stones of many colors.

* * *

But it is not the eye alone that is satisfied with the splendor of the Taj. The ear is charmed with rare sound, an echo the like of which I have never heard. To test it, the turbanned attendant sings a melodious strain which reverberates through the double dome, rising and falling in beautiful cadences, until it fades away, as it seems, in the far distance.

While the Taj itself centers one's interest, yet its surroundings are entirely in keeping with the delicacy of the jewel which they frame. On either hand lie beautiful gardens, now radiant with flowers and blossoming shrubs. These gardens are bordered by low, arched structures culminating at the river bank in two buildings of red sandstone which flank the Taj, precisely alike architecturally, the one a mosque, the other a reception palace. At the rear of the Taj the bank of the Jumna, like the Ganges, a sacred river, is buttressed by a solid retaining wall which has successfully withstood the floods of the centuries. Across the river is another retaining wall with a low tower at one end where it is said the Shah purposed to build a memorial for himself, rivaling, even excelling, the Taj in beauty, and connected with it by a bridge of black marble.

Walter Scott admonished all who would appreciate the rare beauty of Melrose Abbey "to view it by the fair moonlight." Our good fortune took us to Agra on the full of the moon. At ten o'clock at night, we returned to this haunting spot. Long and in silence, we feasted upon this rare gem which, under the pale rays of the February moon, took on a new charm. We had felt that nothing could surpass the beauty of the Taj in the full light of day. But moonlight enhances its beauty. Under the soft rays of the moon, the marble seems evanescent, insubstantial, the stuff of dreams. The delicately wrought carving takes on the appearance of fine embroidery, wrought with infinite patience. The polished stone reflects the silvery light until it seems like a great jewel, scintillating and resplendent. Even the shadows were modified in their density. If the beauty of the Taj by day is entrancing, by moonlight its charm is irresistible. As the duration of the echo, "the angel voice within," is increased by five seconds in the cool atmosphere of night, again we enter and again the attendant lifts his voice in full notes which reverberate through the great dome and float away in the distance, melodious and clear as the tone of a bell. It seems quite natural that the Taj should have a voice in keeping with its celestial charm. As midnight approaches we reluctantly withdraw, turning many times for a last look at this dream in stone.

* * *

The plinth on which the Taj stands is eighteen feet above the garden and three hundred and thirteen feet square, being paved with marble slabs. The building is one hundred and eighty-six feet square, and it is two hundred and twenty feet to the top of the dome. There is doubt about the architect who produced the Taj. One report gives two Venetians the honor. Another holds that it was a Turk, *Isa Effendi*. The cost of construction is problematical. It must have been vast, even though the twenty thousand workmen who labored for seventeen years on its construction were unpaid except for a scanty ration. It is said, however, that the skilled artisans were well paid. The dome experts were from Turkey, the draftsmen from Samarkand, the masons from Delhi, the sculptors from Bokhara, all contributing to the completion of this marvel in stone, "the Venus de Milo of the Orient." Our last reluctant look at the Taj was from the train the next morning, as we hurried away to Delhi.

Bayard Taylor, celebrated American traveler, said of the Taj a half century ago: "If there was nothing else in India, this alone would repay the journey. The distant view of this matchless edifice satisfied me that its fame is well deserved. So pure, so gloriously perfect did it appear, that I almost feared to approach it lest the charm should be broken."

Long ago, while wandering amid the priceless treasures of the Vatican, I chanced upon the Apollo Belvidere, superb example of Grecian art. Its grace of form and beauty of line, its exquisite symmetry and perfect proportion so lured me that again and again I went back to feast upon its matchless charm. To me it was the perfect representation of the highest beauty the human form could express.

The Taj likewise charmed me. Were it possible, I would go back by day to view its wondrous beauty under all the changing conditions of night and day, assured that each mood would bring out some elegance of form or grace of line hitherto unrevealed.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

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The Expression of Art

Art is beauty purposefully created by man. The beauty of a work of art is very rarely the result of chance. It may happen that a vase badly fired acquires a subtlety of colouring which otherwise could not have been attained; or that weathering and moss gives stones a charm of which the architect never dreamed. But in general the beauty of art is not fortuitous; it evokes, though in less degree, the sensation which the artist intended.

But in order to transmit this emotion, the artist must himself have felt. The sunlight on a field of ripening wheat painted on his canvas moves us; but how could the painter have known how to choose these particular colours for our delectation if he had not himself felt their beauty? It is clear that emotion is a prerequisite of expression.

We now begin to understand the significance of technique in art. However fine grained and powerful an emotion a man has felt, if he is incapable of expressing it, of transmitting it to another, he is no artist.

For example, I see the moon rise. Grant that I am deeply moved. If I say quite simply: "I have seen a beautiful moonrise," no one will receive from me the slightest emotion; the beauty which I have experienced and which has given me delight is not transmitted. If, however, I am the poet Coleridge, after having felt perhaps the very same emotion, I sit down and write:

The moving Moon went up the sky,
And no where did abide:
Softly she was going up,
And a star or two beside.

That is expression, that is art. Thousands of readers for centuries on reading this quatrain will feel something of what the poet has felt and sought to express. They will be grateful to him. Other readers, or the same readers in a different mood, will not receive such pleasure from the lines; they will say that Coleridge is a poor poet and they will find a hundred reasons to explain why they don't like him. On the other hand, those who have felt the emotion which he sought to transmit, will find a hundred other reasons for praising him. Neither one nor the other will ever suspect that their criticisms do not touch the root of the question.—From "Beyond Architecture," by A. KINGSLEY PORTER.

Faint Symphony

I walk into the woods, and there a great
Unbroken silence seems to settle down
Around me, after all the noise of town.
Suddenly at peace, I stand and wait;
Breathing it in, I let the stillness drive
Away the harsher, louder rhythms. Then,
Faintly at first, through all the sunny glen
A brightly varied music comes alive.

I hear the steady hum of tiny wings;
Somewhere behind the scenes a bold young jay
Persistently recites his time-worn lines;
Over white stones clear water trills and sings;
A faint and reedy music, far away,
Then nearer, lifts its voice among the pines.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

Courtesy of the National Museum, Stockholm, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kitchen Maid: From a Painting by Rembrandt

THE greatest treasure in the National Museum in Stockholm is the painting by Rembrandt called "Civilis," which is part of a large painting ordered for the Amsterdam City Hall. This is, however, not the only painting by the famous Dutch artist owned by the museum. Among its other treasures it has the charming picture, "Rembrandt's Kitchen Maid."

It is a portrait of Hendrickje Stoffels, who, after the passing of his first wife, so faithfully helped the master during his difficult years. She sat as model for many other pictures, so that her intelligent face is well known to lovers of Rembrandt's paintings. The picture shows her leaning on a window sill looking out through the open window. The room behind her is dark; the light falls from above, shining on her face and lighting up her brown dress. The picture is signed 1651. It was bought in France for King Gustavus III, the art-loving king, who enriched Sweden with so many valuable pieces of art. The picture is a great favorite with the public, and one often sees artists making copies of it in the museum.

Kipling's Humor

Mr. Kipling is not ungracious. When asked by the editor of The Cantab, a journal published by undergraduates of Cambridge, to contribute something to its pages, he returned this genial reply:

"The Elms, Rottingdean,
Near Brighton,
"September 17th, 1898.

"To the Editor of The Cantab:

"There was once a writer who wrote:

" 'Dear Sir: In reply to your note
Of yesterday's date,
I am sorry to state
It's no good at the prices you quote.'
"Rudyard Kipling."

Thereupon the editor consulted with his colleagues, and the result was a letter desiring to know what were Mr. Kipling's terms, and concluding thus: "So long as we have any garments left in our wardrobes and an obliging avuncular relative, we are prepared to make any sacrifices to obtain some of your spirited lines."

The author hastened to deprecate such a sacrifice and introduced the following reply, with a humorous sketch of his unknown correspondents:

September 29th, 1898.

"Dear Sir: Heaven forbid that the staff of The Cantab should go about pawning their raiment in a public-spirited attempt to secure a contribution from my pen! The fact is that I can't do things to order with any satisfaction to myself or the buyer; otherwise, would have sent you something. Sincerely,
"Rudyard Kipling."

Not yet satisfied, the young collegians begged for a photograph, and had for answer this:

"As to photos of myself, I have not one by me at present, but when I find one I will send it: but not for publication, because my beauty is such that it fades like a flower if you expose it.

"Very sincerely,
"Rudyard Kipling." . . .

Mr. Kipling sold a book to a London publisher at a price that netted the author one shilling a word. The publication of this fact came under the notice of a Fleet Street humorist, who, "for the fun of the thing," wrote to the author, saying that, as wisdom seems to be quoted at retail prices, he himself would like one word, for which he enclosed a shilling postal order. The reply came in due course. Mr. Kipling had kept the shilling postal order, and politely returned the one significant word "Thanks!" written on a large sheet of writing paper.—From "A Ken of Kipling," by WILL M. CLEMENS.

"LA PLENITUD DE GOZO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

TODO el mundo reconoce la atracción de la alegría, una cualidad espontanea que brilla como un faro; y a una persona alegre nunca le faltan amigos. Bien distinta de mero divertimiento superficial o excitación física, la alegría tiene una esencia de pureza, un brillo bondadoso, que llama la atención y sostiene el interés. La razón para eso no es difícil de encontrar: la Biblia dió la clave para ello en las palabras del salmista: "En tu presencia está la plenitud de gozo" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia). La alegría es de Dios. Para lograr el gozo verdadero, pues, tenemos que alcanzar una comprensión más clara de la inmanencia de Dios; y la Ciencia Cristiana nos capacita para hacer eso por la naturaleza misma de sus enseñanzas acerca de Dios.

En la página 587 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy define a Dios en parte como: "El gran YO SOY; el que es todo conocimiento, todo vista, todo acción, todo sabiduría, todo amor y eterno." A medida que tratemos de comprender la significación y el alcance de esta definición, empezaremos a lograr una iluminación más clara del párrafo citado más arriba; porque en la presencia de la Mente que es toda conocimiento, toda sabiduría, toda amor, no existe nada aparte de lo bueno. Además, la Ciencia Cristiana define al hombre como el reflejo, la imagen o la semejanza de Dios, la Mente divina; y puesto que un reflejo no se puede separar de lo que refleja, el hombre no puede en realidad estar en ninguna parte que no sea en la presencia de Dios, donde hay plenitud de gozo.

Al que por mucho tiempo ha estado extrañado de la felicidad, ¿le parece la alegría cosa imposible de alcanzar? Jesús dijo a sus discípulos: "Ninguno os quitará vuestro gozo" a un tiempo, cuando tal vez les parecía a ellos que la alegría estaba bien lejos. "Vosotros, pues, ahora tenéis tristeza," fueron las palabras del Maestro. Pero luego, elevando su pensamiento por encima del sentimiento humano de pérdida y presagios oscuros al reconocimiento del Cristo siempre presente, continuó, "Mas yo os veré otra vez, y se regocijará vuestro corazón." Lo que emana de la presencia de Dios no depende jamás de agencia humana para su existencia.

Es posible que no hayamos pensado nunca en asociar la cualidad de alegría con la de fuerza. Hay, sin embargo, una narración interesante en el libro de Nehemías, describiendo la ocasión cuando el libro de la ley se leyó a los israelitas reunidos. Cuando oyeron las palabras y comprendieron cuánto habían faltado en obediencia a los mandamientos de Dios, se afligieron y lloraron en alta voz. Pero Nehemías les calmó deciéndoles que no se entristeciesen, "porque," declaró, "el gozo de Jehová os da esfuerzo." ¡Cuántas veces deben de haberse acordado de estas palabras, volviéndose de nuevo por inspiración y sostén a aquella fuente que nunca falta; y cuántas veces podemos también nosotros volvernos de la contemplación de nuestras faltas y nuestros errores humanos y reivindicar aquella identidad espiritual que está eternamente unida con Dios, en el cual no hay ni afliction ni tristeza, declarando fervorosamente que el gozo del Señor nos da esfuerzo!

La Ciencia Cristiana trae un mensaje de esperanza y de consuelo a todos aquellos que quieren escuchar. No importa cuán oscuro se presente la situación, cuán complicado el problema, cuán grave la enfermedad en cuestión, no tiene uno que hacer más que aplicar lo que entienda de esta doctrina, sencilla y sinceramente, para empezar a llevar a cabo la obra de su misma salvación. Pero una cosa es esencial: tiene uno que tomar una posición radical en pro de la verdad. El decir que Dios es omnipotente y siempre presente, y luego admitir que algo que sería la negación de esta declaración es real, no traerá nunca ayuda ni curación. A medida, sin embargo, que fundemos nuestro pensamiento firmemente en el hecho de la omnipresencia de Dios, el Bien, y que, partiendo de esta base, eliminemos pacientemente de nuestra mentalidad aquellas creencias que están opuestas a lo bueno, veremos poco a poco mejor salud, oportunidades más amplias y mayor abundancia desarrollandose en nuestra experiencia. Encontraremos también que éstas no dependen del clima, del ambiente o de las circunstancias materiales, sino que resultan de un modo de pensar gobernado por Dios.

Nada puede separar al hombre de Dios, la fuente y el origen de su existencia; pero tenemos que declarar este hecho a pesar de todo argumento que tal vez presenten los sentidos materiales entenebrecidos, y haciendo eso, nuestro reconocimiento de la presencia de Dios llegará a ser cada vez más claro. ¿Podemos dudar de que este reconocimiento traiga la alegría, aquel gozo profundo y duradero que brota en el corazón cuando los anhelos espirituales se satisfacen?

La alegría espiritual nos fortaleze para resistir los asaltos de la depresión y del miedo; y no presenta fluctuación, porque refleja el brillo constante y claro del "Sol de justicia." Mrs. Eddy ha escrito (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 304): "Esta es la doctrina de la Ciencia Cristiana: que el Amor divino no puede nunca ser robado de su manifestación o de su objeto; que la alegría no puede volverse dolor, porque el dolor no es superior a la alegría; que el bien no puede nunca producir el mal; que la materia no puede nunca producir la mente, ni la vida resultar en muerte."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Margaritae Sorori

A late lark twitters from the quiet skies;
And from the west,
Where the sun, his day's work ended,
Lingers as in content,
There falls on the old, grey city
An influence luminous and serene,
A shining peace.

The smoke ascends
In a rosy-and-golden haze. The spires
Shine, and are changed. In the valley
Shadows rise. The lark sings on. The sun,
Closing his benediction,
Sinks, and the darkening air
Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night—
Night with her train of stars
And her great gift of sleep.

—WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY, in "Poems."

"Fulness of joy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE recognizes the attraction of joy, a spontaneous quality which shines like a beacon light; and a joyous person never lacks friends. Far apart from mere gayety or physical high spirits, joy has an essence of purity, a kindly glow, which arrests and holds attention. The reason for this is not far to seek; the Bible gives the key to it in the words of the Psalmist, "In thy presence is fulness of joy." Joy is of God. To attain true joy, then, we must gain a clearer sense of God's immanence; and Christian Science, from the very nature of its teaching about God, enables us to do this.

On page 587 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy defines God, in part, as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal." As we strive to realize the meaning and scope of this definition, we begin to get a clearer light on the text quoted above; for in the presence of the all-knowing, all-wise, and all-loving Mind nothing exists but good. Moreover, Christian Science defines man as the reflection, image, or likeness of God, divine Mind; and as a reflection cannot be separated from that which it reflects, so man can never really be anywhere but in God's presence, wherein is fullness of joy.

To one who has long seemed a stranger to happiness, does the attaining of joy appear impossible? Jesus said to his disciples, "Your joy no man taketh from you," at a time when to them joy may have seemed far away. "Ye now therefore have sorrow" were the Master's words. Then, lifting their thought above the human sense of loss and foreboding to the recognition of the ever present Christ, he continued, "But I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice." That which emanates from the presence of God is never dependent upon any human agency for its existence.

Possibly we have not thought of associating the quality of joy with that of strength. There is, however, an interesting narrative given in Nehemiah describing the occasion when the book of the law was read to the assembled Israelites. As they heard the words, and realized how far short they had come of keeping the commandments of God, they mourned and wept aloud. Nehemiah, however, stilled their grief, bidding them not to be sorry, "for," he declared, "the joy of the Lord is your strength." How often must they have remembered these words, and turned again for inspiration and support to that fount which never fails; and how often may we too turn from the contemplation of our human faults and mistakes, and claim that spiritual selfhood which is forever at-one with God, in whom is no sorrow or sadness, earnestly declaring that the joy of the Lord is our strength!

Christian Science brings a message of hope and comfort to all who will listen. No matter how dark the outlook, how complicated the problem, how dire the sickness in which one may seem to be involved, one has but to apply what he understands of this teaching, simply and sincerely, in order to begin to work out his salvation. One thing, however, is essential: he must take a radical stand for Truth. To say that God is omnipotent and omnipresent, and then to admit that aught which is a denial of this statement is real, will never bring help or healing. As, however, we base our thinking squarely on the fact of the omnipresence of God, good, and from this basis patiently rule out of our consciousness those beliefs which are opposed to good, we shall gradually see better health, wider opportunities, more abundance coming into our experience. It will also be found that these do not depend on climate, environment, or material circumstances, but that they come as a result of God-governed thinking.

Nothing can separate man from God, the source and origin of his being; but we have to declare this fact in the face of every argument of clouded material sense, and as we do so our recognition of the presence of God will become ever clearer. Can we doubt that this recognition will bring joy, the deep, abiding gladness which wells up in the heart as spiritual cravings are satisfied?

Spiritual joy strengthens us to resist the attacks of depression and fear; and it does not fluctuate, for it reflects the constant clear shining of "the Sun of righteousness." Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 304), "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

A Danish Field of Flax

A field of flax in flower appears as a mosaic in many tints of blue, scintillating and displaying a fresh setting with each changing morn. Scarcely for a moment is its color fixed! The glittering waters of the Sound, the distant blues of the forest, in which the mist still lingers, all are concentrated in the lovely tones of the flax, thrilling the eye like a precious jewel.

Blue brings to midsummer a springlike delicacy, wholly at variance with the dominating colors of red, purple and pink then prevalent. Away to the west of the field stands a white farmhouse, from whence arises blue smoke, in contrast to the white walls and red roofs. The air of spaciousness and tranquillity which hover over it are undisturbed by the big bell, summoning the workers from the field to their midday meal. In the quietness of noon each blue blossom, blade and stem dances and jostles as if to music, yet in the farm garden not a blade stirs. Out from the farthest chambers of the sky comes an air, neither a breeze nor a zephyr, but a fresh warm breath that steals over the earth and ripples the flax into blue billows. No word can describe the sound of it! There is a prolonged hush, then, fainter than the lisp of grass combed by the wind, in the silence of high noon, comes the ethereal whisper of the flax. The nodding crown of blue balances now left, now right, as the soft breath sweeps over the waving blue.

Violeting

We have the good fortune to live in an unenclosed parish, and may thank the wise obstinacy of two or three sturdy farmers, and the lucky unpopularity of a ranting madcap lord of the manor, for preserving the delicious green patches, the islets of wilderness amidst cultivation, which form, perhaps, the peculiar beauty of English scenery. The common that I am passing now—the lea, as it is called—is one of the loveliest of these favored spots. It is a little sheltered scene, retiring, as it were, from the village; sunk amidst higher lands, hills would be almost too grand a word; edged on one side by one gay high-road, and intersected by another; and surrounded by a most picturesque confusion of meadows, cottages, farms, and orchards; with a great pond in one corner, unusually bright and clear, giving a delightful cheerfulness and daylight to the picture. The swallows haunt that pond; so do the children. There is a merry group round it now; I have seldom seen it without one. . . .

Now a few yards farther, and I reach the bank. Ah! I smell them already—their exquisite perfume steams and lingers in this moist, heavy air. Through this little gate, and along the green south bank of this green wheat-field, and they burst upon me, the lovely violets, in tenfold loveliness. The ground is covered with them, white and purple enamelling the short dewy grass, looking but the more vividly colored under the dull, leaden sky. There they lie by hundreds, by thousands. In former years I have been used to watch them from the tiny green bud, till one or two stole into bloom. They never came on me before in such a sudden and luxuriant glory of simple beauty—and I do really owe one pure and genuine pleasure to feverish London! How beautifully they are placed too, on this sloping bank, with the palm branches waving over them, full of early bees, and mixing their honeyed scent with the more delicate violet odour! How transparent and smooth and lusty are the branches, full of sap and life! And there, just by the old mossy root, is a superb tuft of primroses, with a yellow butterfly hovering over them, like a flower floating on the air.—From "Our Village," by Miss MITFORD.

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STOCK MARKET INDULGES IN BUOYANT RISE

Leading Issues Advance One to Five Points— Closing Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The stock market indulged in one of the most sweeping advances of the year today. Shorts rushed to cover, as yesterday's reaction quickly petered out, and leading shares shot up 1 to 5 points.

The closing tone was strong, and the turnover about 2,200,000 shares.

Issues up about 3 to 5 points included American Telephone, American Can, Allied Chemical, Case, Eastman, U. S. Steel preferred, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

The rise was accompanied by advances in commodities, and further vague rumors of constructive developments impending in Washington.

Brokerage quarters which had been anticipating a technical reaction had widely advocated fresh buying on declines, so that yesterday's setback, the sharpest since the buying movement got under way, provided the opportunity for which buyers had been waiting.

Some additional short selling, however, was reported in some quarters, presumably based upon the theory that the reaction had not been severe enough, but it was readily absorbed on the way up, and shorts began a rapid retreat after midday.

Electric Power Output

Although the mid-week reviews of the steel industry were somewhat disappointing, the weekly report of electric power production was susceptible to favorable interpretation. Output of 1,440,386,000 kilowatt hours reflected the scant gain of 6,393,000 over the previous week, but the like week of the last two years saw declines, and in 1929, there was virtually no change. The week was 12.4 per cent under the like week of last year, compared with 13.1 per cent a week previously and 13.9 per cent two weeks previously.

Oils were helped by favorable weekly statistics from that industry. Copper reflected further firmness of prices abroad, and reports that metal was scarce at the domestic price of 5¼ cents a pound.

Usually well-informed quarters looked for a declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents by General Motors directors after the close.

Bonds Resume Rise

Bulls found considerable ammunition in the Stock Exchange's monthly report of total borrowing of members, which showed a decline during July of $1,974,352 to a total of $241,599,943, only about 3 per cent of the record level reached in the autumn of 1929. The fact that this decline occurred in a month in which prices surged up more than 30 per cent was regarded as impressive evidence of important buying.

After considerable irregularity in early trading, the bond market turned around and resumed its upward swing.

The rails especially reversed their trend, and recorded gains of from 1 to 3 or more points. International Telephone issues rallied for gains of around four points.

Foreign loans were irregular, and the United States Government section slightly easier.

WHEAT PRICES RISE IN LATE TRADING

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Aggressive buying that came largely from eastern sources gave a brisk hoist to wheat prices late today.

There was talk of strong interests accumulating wheat on scale orders because the market had been on the downgrade for five successive days. Assertions were also current that private crop estimates of 273,000,000 bushels for domestic spring wheat were too high and that harvest returns would turn out around 250,000,000.

Wheat closed unsettled, 1⅝ to 1¾ above yesterday's finish, corn 1⅛ to 1½ up, oats ⅜ to ½ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 2 cents.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; leaders rise to to 5 points.

Bonds: Strong; rails rally.

Curb: Strong; utilities advance sharply.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; gold currencies improve.

Cotton: Higher; trade buying; firm stock and grain markets.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; small interior receipts; strength Wall Street.

Corn: Firm; better eastern cash trade; sympathy firmness wheat.

Cattle: Strong to higher.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

FOREIGN

London—Prices were reactionary on the stock exchange due to disappointing continental and Wall Street news. Prices drooped in most sections with oil and textile shares steady exceptions. The closing was easy.

Paris—The rise in French rentes under the lead of the three centum issues was the feature on the Bourse today. The rest of the market showed a tendency to react owing to the weak closing in New York last night. The Young loan was heavy and the market closed steady.

Berlin—Trading continued inactive on the Boerse pending political developments and prices sagged fractionally. Prices recovered slightly at the close.

COTTON MARKET HIGHER

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—An early decline under liquidation and selling by houses with southern connections was followed by sharp advances in cotton today. At 2 p. m. December was selling around 6.20 and March 6.40, or about 14 to 16 points net higher.

ALLIS CHALMERS ORDERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Unfilled orders of Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company were valued at $7,001,000 on July 31 compared with $7,136,000 on June 30. Bookings for the first six months of 1932 totaled $6,561,000 compared with $13,324,000 in the first half of 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 3	Last Aug. 2
3	⅞		Abitibi Pow & P	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8¾	1½		Adams Express	2100	4½	3½	4½	3½
13	8¾	1	Addressograph	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
3½	1½		Advance Rumely	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8	7¾	7¾	7½
62⅛	30⅛	4½†	Air Reduction	10200	45⅝	38	45⅛	39⅝
2	⅝		Airway Elec App	100	1	1	1	
17⅝	7¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	2200	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅝
3½	⅝		Asephany Corp	2100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
7⅝	⅝		Alleph pf ww xxx	100	2	2	2	
13	4½		Alleghany Steel	30	8	8	8	
87⅛	42½	6†	Allied Chem	29000	64	59¾	63⅛	57⅛
119	96⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	110	108½	108½	
			Allis Chalmers	4400	7⅞	6¾	7¾	6⅝
17¾	12	2	Amerada	400	18	17⅝	18	18
7⅛	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	8½	8½	8¾	
11⅛	5¾		Am Bank Note	400	12½	10⅞	11	
15½	8¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	67	67	67	66
73⅛	29⅝	8†	Am Can	42100	42⅞	37⅝	42⅜	37¼
139	93½	7	Am Can pf	400	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	103
8¾	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	400	4½	4	4¼	
39⅛	16	7	Am Car & Fdry pf	10	31⅝	29⅛	31	28⅞
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	200	29	28	29	29
18⅛	11		Am Com Alcohol	1400	15⅜	15	15⅜	14⅝
5	1		Am Encaustic T	400	2¼	2	2¼	
10⅛	3⅝		Am European	100	5	5	5	
9¼	2		Am & For Pow	2100	5¼	3¾	5	3⅛
33	3¾		Am & For Pow 6	200	10½	10	10	
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	1100	13½	11	13⅜	13
17⅛	3¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	1400	8¾	6¾	8¾	
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3	1		Am Hide & L	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	1100	10	9¼	9¾	9½
8½	2½		Am International	2200	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅛
⅝	⅛		Am La France	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9⅛	3⅝		Am Locomotive	1400	9½	8¾	9⅛	8⅛
44⅜	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	33	33	33	33
2¾	1¼		Am Metal	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3¼
19½	6½		Am Metal 6%	100	12	10½	12	11⅛
33	7⅞	1½	Am News	10	19½	19½	19½	
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	6100	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	6½
80	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	27¼	24	27	25
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	23¾	22½	23½	23
8½	3⅛		Am Radiator	6100	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	5⅛
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19¾
13	3		Am Rolling Mill	2200	8¼	7	8¼	
18⅜	8½		Am Smelt & Ref	10600	14	11⅜	13⅝	12½
5	15		AAm Smelt&R 2nf	100	29	28½	29	
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	200	422	39	42½	40
8¾	3		Am Steel Fdries	1100	7¾	7	7¾	7⅛
36¾	20	2½†	Am Stores	200	30	29¼	30	
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	2100	23½	21⅝	23⅛	22
88⅛	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	77	77	77	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	84400	96⅜	88⅜	96¼	89⅛
25	5		Am Type Fndrs	500	8	8	8	8⅜
70	11½		Am Type F pf	10	20	19⅞	20	19
34½	12	1	Am Wat W&E	2700	19¼	16½	18¾	16¾
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	18	14⅜	16	13⅜
15⅜	1¾		Am Woolen	1100	4	3¼	4	3½
39½	15⅛		Am Woolen pf	2100	26½	25⅜	26¼	25
¾	⅛		Am Writ Pap ct	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅜	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
12⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	11800	7⅞	7	7⅞	7¼
9	3½		Anaconda Wire	100	8½	8½	8½	
17½	8¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	9¾	9	9¾	8¾
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	50
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	10	92	92	92	92
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	45	44	45	
2	⅝		Armour Ill A	800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
4⅝	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	9½	9½	9½	8⅝
8¼	3		Asso Dry Goods	400	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅜
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	14100	35½	30¾	35½	30⅝
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	56	54½	55	55⅛
41⅛	9¾		Atl Coast Line	400	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	
151⅜	28¾	4†	Auburn Auto	21200	69	60¼	66	60⅛
1¾	1		Atlas Tack	400	3	2⅞	3	
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	100	13⅜	13	13⅜	10¼
12⅞	1⅝	1	Atl Refining	5200	16¼	15⅛	16⅛	15⅜
1	⅛		Auto Sales	700	⅜	¼	⅜	
3½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞

—B—

8½	2		Baldwin Loco	1000	7¼	6½	7¼	6
24½	8		Baldwin Loco pf	20	22½	19¾	22⅜	20
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	3400	9¼	8½	9¼	8½
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	400	13¾	13	13	12¼
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	100	15	14¼	14¼	
57	37⅜		Barnsdall A	6400	6	5¾	5¾	5⅜
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	21½	20	21½	19¾
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	75½	75½	75½	
44¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	37	36	37	36
62⅜	57⅜	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	60½	60⅛	60⅛	
41⅜	4½		Bendix Aviation	2100	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	6½
24⅜	6		Best & Co	1100	10¼	9¼	10¼	9¾
24⅜	1¼		Bethlehem Steel	5100	14¾	12¾	14¾	12¼
24	16¼		Beth Steel pf	200	34½	31	34½	31½
8¾	3⅜		Blaw Knox	100	8	7¼	7⅝	
7¼	5		Bohn Alum & Br	1300	8⅜	8	8⅜	8⅛
43½	20	2	Borden	4100	28⅝	26½	28½	26½
12⅜	⅜		Borg Warner	8100	7¾	6½	7¾	6
7½	4		Boston & Maine	100	7½	7½	7½	
11¼	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	1100	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
50¼	10¾		Brooklyn Man T	9100	23½	21	22⅝	21
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	3400	58⅜	54¾	55⅝	54½
89½	4½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	5100	69¼	65	69¼	63½
2	½		Bruns Ter	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	60	50	50	50	50
87⅛	2⅞		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	5	4½	5	4¾
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
22⅞			Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1100	9½	8¾	9⅜	9
21¾	3½		Bush Terminal	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
85	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	10	17¾	17½	17½	15½
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	35¼	32	35¼	31
⅞	½		Butte & Superior	400	1	1	1	1
19	7		Byers	2300	13¾	12¼	13½	12½

—C—

11⅞	4¼		Calif Packing	200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
½	⅛		Callahan Z & L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
4	1½		Calumet & Hecla	600	3¾	3¼	3¾	3½
13½	7	1.20	Canada Dry	700	11½	11	10¾	10¼
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	400	13⅝	12½	13¼	12¼
20	10⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
43⅞	16¾		Case Thresh	4700	36	29½	35	29½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3600	8⅝	7¾	8⅜	7⅜
5	1		Celanese Corp	200	3	2⅞	3	3
16⅞	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	17	15¼	17	15
6¼	2¾		Century Ribbon	200	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
15	3⅞		Cerro de Pasco	7400	9¼	8	9⅛	8⅛
7	1¼		Checker Cab Mfg	300	4	3⅝	4	3½
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	800	8	7⅞	8	7½
31½	13¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	12400	15⅞	14⅜	15⅞	14¼
4⅞	1¼		Chi & Gt West	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
15½	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	900	7	6¼	7	6
3¼	¾		Chi Mil & St P	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
15¼	1¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	700	2¼	2	2	2¼
13⅜	2		Chi & N western	3800	5¼	4½	5¼	4¼
31	5		Chi & N'western pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	400	3	2	3	3¼
11⅞	2½		Chi Pnea T pf	500	5⅞	4½	5½	4½
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	700	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¼
24½	2	1	Chi R I&P 6%	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
12⅞	1⅜	1	Childs Company	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	11600	9⅜	8½	9¼	8⅜
28½	11½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	400	14	13¾	14	13⅞
2½	¼		City Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
31½	11	1	Colgate Palm-P	200	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	80½	80	80	
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	200	5½	5	5½	5
12⅜	2⅜		Colo Fuel & Ir	500	7	6⅛	7	6¼
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	12600	10¼	8⅝	10¼	8¾
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	244	59¾	58	59¾	58
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	800	25	22	25	22½
8	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	500	7¾	7	7¾	
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	400	10	9¾	9¾	5¼
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	59¼	59¼	59¼	57⅝
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	18	17⅜	18	17
77	55¼	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	72½	72½	72½	73
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	5900	7⅞	6⅞	7¾	6¾
4⅞	3⅜		Comwlth & So	4100	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
68½	27⅜		Comwlth & S pf	200	46	44	46	42½
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1900	9	8¼	9	8¼
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	200	5¼	5	5¼	5
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	34600	49⅜	45	49	45½
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	89	88	89	
10⅝	5	1	Consol Laundries	500	7	6	7	6
8½	4		Consol Oil	7500	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜
11½	2⅞		Consol Rys Cu pf	400	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
⅝	⅛		Consol Textile	800	⅝	½	⅝	½
1⅛	¼		Container B	100	½		½	
7	2⅛		Cont Baking A	500	5	4½	5	4⅜
1	⅛		Cont Baking B	600	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
7	2⅛		Cont Baking pf	700	3½	3¼	3½	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	3700	25¼	23	25¼	23
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	15	13¾	14⅝	14¼
1¾	⅜		Cont Motors	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	3⅜		Cont Oil	2700	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜
47⅞	24⅜	3	Corn Products	8400	38¾	35⅜	38⅝	35½
4¾	1⅜		Cot'n	200	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅞	7⅜	1.20	Crown Cork & S	1300	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
49⅞	15		Crucible Steel pf	20	25	25	25	24
1¾	½		Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	
2	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11¾	3½		Cuban Am S pf	20	10	10	10	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	30	30	30	29
31	7		Curtis Pub pf	200	63	61	62	62
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	1900	1½	2	1¾	1¼
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	700	2⅜	2	2⅛	2

—D—

15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	9	9	9	8½
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	400	54	51	54	49
28¾	8½		Del Lack & W	600	16	13½	16	14
7	1½		Denver R G pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	77	77	77	76
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	1500	16⅜	15½	16½	15¼
24½	20½	1½	Dirmond M pf	400	23⅜	23	23⅜	23
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	400	10	9⅞	10	10
23	5	3	Dresser A	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	
58¾	22	3	Du Pont de Nem	33600	31½	27⅝	30¾	27⅝
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	300	88¾	86¼	88¾	
10½	5½	1	Duplan Silk	100	9⅛	9½	9½	8⅝

—E—

27⅞	25¼	5	Eastman Kodak	11200	50½	44⅝	49½	44½
8	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1¼	⅛		Eitington Schild	1800	½	½	⅜	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	15	12⅞	15	13½
4	⅝		Elec & Mus Ind	800	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
15⅜	2⅜		Elec Pow & Lt	7100	5¾	4¾	5½	4½
64	10½	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	19	18½	19	17½
65½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	17½	15½	17½	17¼
33¾	12⅞	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	23½	22⅜	23½	23⅜
11	2		Erie R R	300	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4¾
13½	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	700	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
9¼	2	2e	Eureka Vacuum	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	

—F—

10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1600	14¾	14	14⅝	14½
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	400	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
56½	42	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	55	50⅜	54	50
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1700	48	43⅜	47¼	43
⅝	⅜		Fisk Rubber	6100	¼	¼	¼	¼
10	4¼		Florsheim Shoe	100	6	6	6	
13	3		Foster-Wheeler	3400	9¼	8¼	9¼	7⅝
21⅛	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	400	16¼	15½	16¼	15½
4½			Foundation	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
5⅝	1		Fox Film A	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15½	10	2	Freeport Texas	1900	17⅜	16	17⅜	16½

—G—

17⅛	5¾		Gamewell	30	10	10	10	10
3¾	½		Gen Am Inv	400	2	1¾	1⅞	1½
61	7¼	6	Gen Am In pf ww	400	50½	48	50½	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	5900	15¾	13¾	15⅜	14
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	2800	10⅝	9	10⅝	9
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	2400	14½	13⅜	14½	14
3⅜	½	8	Gen Bronze	400	2	2	2	1⅞
18½	3¾		Gen Cable pf	100	9	9	9	
36½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	32300	15	13⅝	14¾	13½
11¾	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1800	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	15800	26½	24⅞	26	24½
2¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	2400	1	¾	1	⅞
34¾	2	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	6	6	6	
37	28	3	Gen Mills	4800	37½	36	37⅝	36¼
89	76	6	Gen Mills pf	400	89	88	88	
24¾	7¾	3	Gen Motors	34200	12½	10⅜	12	10½
87⅛	56¼	1	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	72	69½	72	69¼
5	1		Gen Pub Service	600	2	1⅞	2	1¾
32⅝	8⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	1800	18½	14½	18¼	
96	15	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	74½	74½	74½	
1¼	⅛		Gen Realty	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14¾	1¼		Gen Refractories	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
24½	10⅞	1	Gillette Saf Ras	8900	11	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 3	Last Aug. 2
68¼	43	6	Gillette S R pf	800	65½	65	65½	65
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	400	14¾	14	14⅜	
7	3⅛		Glidden	600	5	4⅛	5	4⅛
6¾	3¼		Gobel (Adolf)	2300	5½	5	5½	
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3900	15	14⅛	15	13¾
8¾	3¼		Goodrich	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4
			Goodrich pf	100	19	19	19	
18¾	5½		Goodyear	3800	13½	11¾	13⅜	11½
61	10¼	7	Goodyear 1pf	1500	40½	39	40⅜	39¼
18½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	2400	20	17⅞	20	18
6¾	3¼		Graham Paige	3400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4¾	3⅜		Granby	400	5¾	5	5⅛	4⅝
6¾	3¼		Grand Union	2400	6⅝	5⅜	6	5½
35¾	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	28½	30⅛	28½	
30¼	14¼	1	Grant (W T)	600	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅜
35	5½		Great Nor pf	7800	11½	9¾	11½	9¼
13	6		Great Nor Ore	400	7⅞	7	7⅜	7
7	3¼		Great West Sug	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	6
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	71	71	71	71
1¾	⅛		Grisby-Grunow	3300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1

—H—

39	9	1¾	Hack W pf A	50	25	24½	25	
9¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
11⅜	3½		Hall Printing	400	5¼	5	5¼	
70	32		Hanna (M A) pf	10	44	43	44	
10	3		Harbison Walker	100	9¼	8¼	9¼	
22⅝	5		Hat Corp Amer pf	40	8	8	8	8
81	43½	6	Hershey Choc	1100	47	45	47	47
10⅝	3		Hollander	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9	1⅜		Holland Fur B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
18	5		Lehigh Val RR	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
46⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	2300	39	37¼	39	37
8	3¾		Libbey-Owens-F	1400	5½	5	5	5
21	14	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	15½	15½	15½	
16¾

OUTLOOK IN WOOL TRADE ENCOURAGING

Demand for Goods Broadens and Price Situation Is More Favorable

Although there have been no price changes of moment in the American wool market for several weeks, there is discernible an undercurrent of strength, which bids fair to result in higher prices for wool generally in the not distant future.

Demand, while distinctly improved in the last few weeks, has not been sufficiently intense yet to cause any appreciation in wool but there is no question of the wider demand for piece-goods and consequently for yarns and wool tops.

The Department of Agriculture reports the production of shorn wool in this country for 1932 at 342,386,000 pounds, or some 27,000,000 pounds less than for 1931 (7.3 per cent decrease) and is regarded by some observers as conservative. Whether or not these preliminary figures estimate the clip, exclusive of pulled wools, at too high a figure, there is no doubt that the report for next year will show a distinctly greater decrease in the domestic clip of shorn wool.

To Supply Meat Markets

Livestock commission men in the West and especially in Chicago, who are peculiarly well suited to observe, declare that there will be a tremendous increase in the number of sheep which the farmers will send to slaughter, owing to the prevailing low prices for lamb and wool.

One estimate is understood to place the probable slaughter for the coming year at close to 20,000,000 head of sheep. This would mean about 150,000,000 pounds decrease in wool from the high point of production and would leave a clip of about 200,000,000 pounds.

There has been a fairly good interest shown in fine and fine-medium domestic combing wools on the part both of the topmakers and those manufacturers who spin and comb their own wools.

For good to choice French combing fine and fine medium wools, the going basis, clean, is from 30 to 33 cents and for the ordinary topmaking wools of the less attractive types, 27@30 cents is currently being paid.

Strictly staple graded fine wools are not in heavy demand but there is some business being done at 14@15 cents.

Half-Bloods in Demand

Half-blood combing wools are in fair demand with best territory combing wools around 32@33 cents, clean basis, and 34@35 cents asked for the very superior wools, while ordinary topmaking wools are quotable at 28@30 cents.

There has been some interest in quarter-blood combing Ohio-Michigan bright fleeces at 14 cents for good wools, and territory wools have been sold at 26@27 cents, clean basis, for good to choice lots. Three-eighths combing wools have been less eagerly sought at around 15 cents for Ohio-Michigan types.

Woolen wools have been in rather moderate demand. Pullers have been offering their good to choice scoured B lambs at 28@30 cents, while gray Bs have been selling from 17 to 22 cents.

The finer wools are less eagerly sought but some fine As are moving at 37 to 40 cents and occasionally a very choice lot of double A scoured will fetch 42 to 43 cents.

Noils are in less demand, but are fairly steady in price. Fine Noble-combed noils are bringing about 32 to 33 cents for really good lots and some Australian fine will fetch up to 38 cents.

Capes have been sold to a limited extent to the hat trade at about 30 cents. French system noils sold at about 22 to 26 cents according to the noil.

Reports from abroad generally indicate a fairly quiet but steady market.

DIVIDENDS

Union Tank Car Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents a share on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Brown Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Standard Oil Company of Nebraska declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Aug. 27.

Continental Chicago Corporation, Chicago, declared a dividend of 50 cents on the $3 convertible preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. A similar payment was made three months ago.

Purity Bakeries Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. Similar amount was paid in the preceding quarter.

Standard Oil of California declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Western Dairy Products Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the series A preference stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 75 cents, payable Aug. 25 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Columbia Pictures Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					Net
September	.48⅛	.51	.48⅜	.50⅜	+1⅝
December	.51⅞	.54¼	.51½	.53⅞	+1⅞
May	.56½	.58⅝	.56	.58⅜	+1⅝
Corn					
September	.30	.31⅜	.30	.31⅜	+1⅛
December	.30¼	.32	.30¼	.32⅜	+1⅛
May	.34⅝	.36	.34⅜	.36	+1⅛
Oats					
September	.16⅞	.17½	.16¾	.17½	+ ⅜
December	.19½	.20	.19⅜	.19¾	+ ⅛
May	.22	.22½	.22	.22¾	+ ⅛
Lard					
September	4.85	4.90	4.82	4.90	+ .03
January	4.32	4.35	4.30	4.35	+ .03

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.58⅝	.56¾	.58¼	+ ¾
December	.59¼	.57½	.59½	+1
May	.64¼	.62	.64	+1¼

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.44⅝	.42⅜	.44⅜	+1⅜
December	.47	.45	.46⅞	+1⅜
May	.50¾	.48¾	.50⅝	+1¼

ARUNDEL CORP. NET PROFIT

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3—Arundel Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $747,311 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.51 a share on the 493,556 shares, compared with $1,027,020, or $2.29 a share, in the first half of 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	76	76
Adams Express 4s '48	55	55
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	15	13½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	11¾	11½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11	10¾
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	81¼	81⅛
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	70	70
Amer & Cyanamid 5s '42	70	70
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32¾	31¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70	70
Amer T&T 4½s '30 cv	101	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102¾	102⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98⅝	98⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅞	98⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¼	103
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	83½	81½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	67⅛	67
Armour & Co 4½s '39	10	9½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64¾	64
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	81⅛	80⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87½	87
Atch T&SF 5s '65	73	73
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	83¾	83¾
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	80	80
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	73	73
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	47¾	47¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	75½	75½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	56½	54¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	27½	26½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	38	37½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	68	68
Balt & Ohio 5s ser D 2000	84½	84½
Balt &Ohio rfg 6s '95	38	36
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	45	43¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	103¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102⅝	102½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	82½	82½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	60	60
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	63½	63½
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	103	102¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	58	58
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102⅛	102½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	84½	83¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¼	105¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	97	96¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	95¼	95¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	35¾	34½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	85	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82⅛	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	84½	84½
Can North 4½s '35	96	95⅝
Can North deb 6s '46	100½	100⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	101⅞	101¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75	75
Can Pacific 5s '44	78	77⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	77
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	80	79⅛
Can Pacific 5s '60	68	68
Can RR NJ gen 5s '87	54½	54⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47	70⅜	70⅛
Ches & O con 5s '39	45⅛	44⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	103	103
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87½	87½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11	11
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101	101
Chicago Gt West 4s '58	39¼	38½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¼	5¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	23	22
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	22	22
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	16	14
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	60¼	60¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	70	68
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '52 A	32½	29⅞
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	28½	28
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¼	15
Chicago TerHap & SE 5s '60	36¼	36¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	26	26
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	93	93
Chicago Un Sta 4½s C '63	110½	110
Chicago & W Indian 5½s '62	63½	63¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	68	68
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	40½	40
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	91½	90⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	90	90
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	70	69
Colonial Oil 5s '38	70½	70½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	75⅝	75⅛
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	73	72½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	74	73⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	74⅛	73⅞
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95	95
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	91	91
Cons Ry 4s '54	106	106
Con Gas 4½s '51	45	44⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	90¼	89¾
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	102½	102
Container Corp 5s ct '42	101	101
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	11	11
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	73	73
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	71	70⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	55	55
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	4	4
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	102½	102½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	78	77½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	43	41½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	44½	44½
Den & G Wn rfg 5s '78	12¼	11¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	17½	17
Detroit Ed 5s '49	90	90
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98⅞	98¾
Dul. Mis & I Range 5s '37	77¾	77¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94½	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	98	96⅞
East Tenn Va 5s '56	98	98
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	75
Erie RR ref 5s '67	69¼	69¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	21	20
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	21	19½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	76¾	76⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	60	60
Gannett 6s '43	34	34
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	69¾	69¾
Gen Mot Acc nCrp 6s '37	47⅛	47⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¼	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	101	101
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	75	75
Goodrich 6s '45	2½	2½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	36¾	36
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73	73
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70	70
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	12	12
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	98	98
Grand Rap Ind 4½s	99⅞	99⅞
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	75¼	75¼
Great Northern 5½s '73 C	48¼	48¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	52⅛	52⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	56⅝	56⅝
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	66	65
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	24½	24½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	83	83
Houston Oil 5½s '40	30	30
Houston Coal 5s '62	60	57½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	47	31
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	45¼	45¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	74½	74
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¼	101⅛
Ill Central 4s '52	102⅛	101⅞
Ill Central 4¾s '66	50½	50½
Ill Central 6½s '36	30	28
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	30	28
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	31	29
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	97	97
Inter Hydro El 6s '44 ww	71½	71
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	36B	35½
Inter Match 5s cv reas '41	35	35
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	5	5
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	47½	46¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	25	24
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64¾	64¾
Int & G Nor 5s '52	58	57
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19½	19½
Int & G Nod adj 6s '52	22	22
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	5½	5½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	46	45
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	41½	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	37	37
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	29	26
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35	32
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	35	29½
Kan City Ft&cMem 4s '36	66	66
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	46¾	46½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	93⅝	93½
Ka City So rfg 5s '50	58	57½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	47	46
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	40	40
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	62	61¾
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	81¾	81¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	66	65
L'Autaro 6s '54	71	71
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	37	37
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	44⅜	44⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	80	80
Long Island deb 5s '37	78	78
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97	96½
L&N uni 4s '40	96½	96½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	78½	78½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33	33
Marion Steam S 6s	32⅝	32½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	30	28½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	70	70
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	75½	75½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	82	82
Mil El Ry Lt 1st 5s '61	85¼	85
Mo Ill 5s	79¾	79
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	29	29
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	74	74
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	30	29⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	30	29⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	59½	59
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	14	12
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	30¼	28½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	30	28⅜
Mo Pac 5s I '81	30¼	28⅜
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	30¼	28
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	12⅝	11
Nat Steel 5s	87½	87
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	76	75¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	78¼	78¼
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	60⅞	60⅛
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	64⅝	64⅜
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	42	40½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	42	41
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	45¾	43½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	71	71
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	21	19¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	42	39½
NY Edison 5s C '51	52½	52½
NY Edison 5s '44	102¾	102⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	103⅞	103⅞
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110½	110
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	106	106
NY NH&H 4½s '67	84	84
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	60	60
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	74½	74½
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	47	46½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	5½	5½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	94	93½
NY Wchester @ B 4½s '46	50	50
Niag Lock @ O P 5s '55	48	48
Norf Southern rfg A '61	93½	93½
Norf @ W div 4s '44	92½	92
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	23½	23
North Am Co 5s '61	77½	76½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	76	75½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	75	75
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	78½	78½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	59	58¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	81⅝	81⅝
Nor Pacific 4s R 2047	59½	59⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	70½	69¾
Ore Short Line grd 5s '46	96⅝	96⅜
Ore Wash R & N 4s '61	95¼	95¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	73½	73⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	37	27
Pac Pub Ser 5s	101¾	101
Paramount Public 5½s '50	94½	94⅜
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	34⅝	34
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	44¾	44¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	28	27
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '67	87½	86½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	87½	86¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	58½	58
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	75	75
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	73½	72⅞
Penn Railroad 5s '64	71½	71
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	81	81
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	81	81
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	95	95
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	41½	41½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	68½	68½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80	80
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	58	58
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	42	41½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	86¼	86¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	80	80
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	85	85
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22	22
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	69½	68
Purity Baking 5s '48	64½	64
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75	74¾
Read rfg 4½s B '97	75	74½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	71	70¼
Remington Aand 5½s '47 ww	46¾	45¾
Republic I&Saf 5s '40	55	55
St Louis IM&S 4s R&C div '33	53	51
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12½	12
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¾	9½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	13¼	12¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	31½	31½
St P & KCSL 4½s '41	32¼	32¼
StP M&M con 4s '33	9	9
StP M&M Mont	80	80
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	35	35
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	60½	60½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	10	8½
Seabd A L 6s ct	44	43¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	43	43
Shell Union 5s '47	40¾	40¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	81½	81½
Siesian Am Corp 7s '41	29½	29½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	92½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅞	101⅞
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	70	70
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	51⅝	51⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	44	43¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	43	43
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	43	40¾
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	70	70
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	61¾	61¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	21	20
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	27	26
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	27	26
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	21½	21½
Southern Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¾	102
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90¼	90
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	14	14
Texas Corp 5s '44	94⅞	94
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	88¼	87¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	47¾	47⅜
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	25¾	25
Union El L & P 5s '33	45	45
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 4s '42	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	98½	98½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	78	77¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¼	94¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	77	77
Union Pacific 5s	79⅝	79⅝
United Biscuit 6s '42	96	96
US Rubber Co 5s '47	98¼	97¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	37½	36¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	73½	73½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	21	20½
Vanadium 5s '41	25½	25
Virginia El & Pow 5½s	41	40⅝
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	94	93½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	99¾	99
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	37	37
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	36	36
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25	24
Warren Bros 6s '41	39¾	39½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102¾	102⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100¾	100¾
Western Electric 5s '44	95½	95
West Shore 4s 2361	34	34
Western Maryland 4s '52	53	53
Western Maryland 5½s '77	49	49
Western Union 5s '51	57	56¾
Western Union 6½s '36	68¼	68¼
Western Union 5s '60	57¾	57½
Westchester Lght 5s	104	104
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	80	79½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	63½	62½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	63½	63½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 3	Aug 2
3½s '47	101.5	101.4	101.4	101.5
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.24	101.22	101.24	101.22
4th 4¼s '38	103.2	102.31	103.1	102.31
US 3s '55	96.28	96.26	96.26	96.28
US 3½s '49	97.30	97.28	97.28	97.30
US 3½s '43 March	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.4
US 3½s '43 June	100.1	100.00	100.00	100.2
US 3½s '47	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2
US 4s '54	103.28	103.22	103.24	103.24
US 4¼s '54	106.30	106.26	106.26	106.28

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 3	Aug 2
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18		17¾	
Akershus 5s '63	62		62	
Antioquia 7s D '45	10		10	
Antioquia III 7s '57	9		8½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '39	38½		38½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	38¼		38¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	38¼		38¼	
Australia 4½s '56	38¼		38¼	
Australia 5s '55	65¾		64⅜	
Australia 5s '57	71¾		71	
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	71¼		71	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	40¾		39	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	89		89	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	41½		41½	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100		100	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½		104¼	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	104¾		104¼	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	28¾		27¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	32¾		32¼	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	45		44⅝	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	41¾		41¾	
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52	40⅜		40	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14⅝		14½	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	19¼		19¼	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	50		50	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	22		21¾	
Bulgaria 7½s '67	21½		21½	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	24½		24½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	15⅝		15⅝	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96¾		96½	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	82		81½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	96½		96⅜	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12½		12½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8½		8½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8½		8½	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8½		8½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	10¼		10⅛	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	9		8½	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	6⅛		6⅛	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33⅜		33	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28¾		28¾	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	28¾		28¾	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	12		10¾	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	25		25	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27		27	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¼		38½	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12⅛		12⅛	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68		68	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	78½		78½	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85½		85½	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '60	42¼		42¼	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	41¼		41¼	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	54¼		54¼	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	92¾		92¾	
Fiat 7s '46 war	79½		79½	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	58½		58½	
Frankfort 6½s '53	31		30½	
Rrench (Rep) 7s '49	112½		112½	
German 7s '49	47		46	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	68½		67¾	
Germ Sen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46½		45¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43¾		43½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	44¼		42⅝	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	28		28	
Germ El Pow 5½s	29½		28¼	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	42¼		42¼	
Germ GeGn Elec 6s '48	42⅞		42¾	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	39⅞		39⅞	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	45¾		43½	
Greek 6s '68	44		44	
Hamburg 6s '46	20		20	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	37½		37	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	28½		28½	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	32¼		32¼	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	32		32	
Italy (King) 7s '51	87¾		87¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94¾		94¼	
Karstadt 6s '43	65¾		65⅝	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	22		22	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	9¾		9¾	
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	104		104	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	32½		32½	
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	73¾		72¾	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	13		13¼	
New South Wales 5s '57	13½		13½	
New South Wales 5s '58	67¼		67	
North German Lloyr 6s '47	66		66	
Norway (King) 6s '53	34¾		34¾	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	73½		73	
Norway (King) 6s '42	73⅝		73⅝	
Norway (King) 6s '52	77		77	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	77½		77	
Nuremberg 6s '52	59½		59⅜	
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	31		31	
Osol G & E 5s '63	85½		84¼	
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	58		58	
Parisi-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103		103	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	53		53	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	48		47½	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	56		56	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	7		7	
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	9½		9½	
Prussia 6½s '51	34½		33	
Prussia 6s '52	33¾	

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All Lines of Beauty Culture
PERMANENT WAVING—$5.00
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Food Specialists Since 1760
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Our Own Vanishing Cream
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Cotton Frocks, Knitted Sports Suits
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Always Reliable
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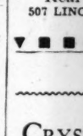

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Headquarters for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Complete Line
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We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
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"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. Try them."
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CROMER, NORFOLK—Comfortable apartments in lovely district; near sea; reduced terms from Sept. MRS. CARTER, 4 St. Mary's Rd.

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SEAFORD—Midst trees and flowers; permanent or otherwise; buses pass for sea or country. Seaford 108. FUNNELL, The Poplars.

SOMERSET, Mendip Hills—Highly recommended, restful home, near Wells, Cheddar and Glastonbury. Proprietress, Sunnyholm, Cranmore, Shepton Mallet.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—The Links Guest House; uphill 1 minute sands; golf; every comfort; garage. Weston 1270. MRS. DOROTHY PAINE.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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SURREY HILLS—Lady with comfortable home in pleasant country surroundings would like the care of one or two children with own family; Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. MRS. ROFFEY, 52 Red Down Road, Coulsdon.

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ROCKROSE, TONGDEAN AVENUE, HOVE, SUSSEX—Extension now complete. Stations: Brighton or Hove. Tel. Preston 3321.

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES, Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

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CHILDREN'S NURSE wanted beginning October; naval officer's family, Portsmouth; 2 girls, 6 and 4; nursery waited on; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2035, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SURREY—Wanted, an experienced housemaid, 3 maids kept; good references essential. Box M-882, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

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CAMBRIDGE—2 furnished rooms in small house, in good position, offered to 1 lady; board optional, and attendance as desired; permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. WILLIAMS, 32 Panton Street.

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AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
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Regent 2467

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. RAILWAY BUILDINGS, HILLS ROAD, CAMBRIDGE
PHONE 1992

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KING & KEAREY
Removal Experts
Distance No Object. Estimates Free.
Complete House Furnishers
40 & 41, Sidwell St., Exeter Phone 3518

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For Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless and all musical needs Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
TOTNES ROAD and DARTMOUTH ROAD

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Millinery Specialists
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PARNELL & SON
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FLORIST SPECIALISTS
Fruit and Vegetable Growers, etc. Bouquets and all artistic Floral designs made to order at the shortest notice.
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Coal and Coke Merchant
Parkside, Torbay Road
Tel. 5674 (Day or Night)
Anthracite, Ovoids, Briequettes. Logs and Firewood

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WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10—VICTORIA PARADE—10

T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
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House Hunters' Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN.
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
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GOODEVE & SON
Home Furnishers
Cabinet Makers, Polishers, Upholsterers, Linos & Carpets.
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay Phone 2061
50 Victoria St. Paignton Phone 5097

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Original
DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Films
Specialities Developed
24 FLEET ST., TORQUAY Phone 2934
(Also Paignton, Teignmouth, Newquay)

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
DRAPERS AND COSTUMIERS
Arrangements for the Season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices.
Inspection Cordially Invited.
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DORSET

PARKSTONE

E. LANNING & SON
House Furnishers
Furnishing Fabrics—Bedding
Tel.: 31—PARKSTONE—Tel: 31

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Rime-O-Grams No. 11

Famous Women
Published: July 6
ANSWERS

1.
In the broad field of science
She holds highest honor;
While praises and prizes
The world showers on her.
(Mme. Curie)

2.
A charm Oriental
Around her name hovers;
The pearl and the serpent,
The legions of lovers.
(Cleopatra)

3.
An Indian maiden
A foreigner married:
They called on the king
When in England they tarried.
(Pocahontas)

4.
A reign of long years
So filled with success
It truly outrivaled
The days of Queen Bess.
(Victoria)

5.
Admired by the French,
Beloved by the Scots,
To the close of her time
Entangled in plots.
(Mary Queen of Scots)

WINNERS:

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Mrs. O. N. Annis, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. M. H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
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John S. Rockwood, Vancouver, Wash.
Miss Ida B. McMunn, Pittsburgh.

DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Los Angeles business office now has three-minute sand glasses at all telephones since the new tax on long-distance calls went into effect.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Lebrun (Miss E. M. A.)—The name of the new President of France is sounded *Le-bruN'* (*e* as in maker, *u* as in *up*—but nasalized, as indicated by the *N* which is not sounded).

Frelinghuysen (Miss E. M. A.)—The name of the former Senator from New Jersey is pronounced *Fre-ling-hi'-zen* (first *e* as in key, first *i* as in *it*, second as in *ice*, second *e* as in *recent*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Cantacuzene (Miss E. M. A.)—The married name of Julia Dent Grant (the general's daughter) is pronounced *Kahn-tah-koo-zay'-neh* (first and second *a*'s as in *arm*, *oo* as in *food*, third *a* as in *ace*, *e* as in *get*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Europa (Miss E. M. A.)—The name of the well-known transatlantic steamer is pronounced *U-ro'-pa* (*u* as in *unite*, *o* as in *old*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Anna Karenina (Miss E. M. A.)—The name of the novel by Tolstoy is pronounced *Kah-ren'-yih-na* (first *a* as in *arm*, *e* as in *get*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *sofa*).

Nazimova (Miss E. M. A.)—The name of the actress is pronounced *Na-ze'-mo-va* (each *a* intermediate as in *ask*, *e* as in *key*, *o* as in *obey*).

Note: Pronunciations not found in the latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary are kindly supplied by its publishers.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 23

Cathedrals and Temples

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
The glory of England—
Tho' four letters spell it;
Its beauty so chaste
No language can tell it.

2.
This jewel of Venice
The visitor loves,
We muse on its splendor
While feeding the doves.

3.
The noblest cathedral
On the banks of the Rhine!
The bones of the Magi
It serves to enshrine.

4.
A town famed by Chaucer
Casts o'er us its spell;
Within its cathedral
A brave churchman fell.

5.
Six thousand years old
Are these pillars of stone;
A marvel of art,
Found in Egypt alone.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 23."

In Lighter Vein

Too Tough

Diner: "What's this leathery stuff?"
Waiter: "That is fillet of sole, sir."
Diner: "Well, take it away and see if you can't get me a nice piece of upper with the buttons off."—*Capper's Weekly.*

As a Starter

Salesman: "What kind of car would you like, madam, four, six or eight cylinders?"
Timid Customer: "Couldn't I begin with one?"—*Judge.*

—Pearson's

She: "Mother says I can go with you to the pictures tonight, if you see me home afterward."
He: "Rather, where are you staying?"
She: "At the lighthouse. I'm the lighthouse-keeper's daughter."

What They Say

Pity the Poor Teacher

"Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have to deal with ignorant children on one side and with ignorant educational authorities on the other."—*Bertrand Russell.*

Success

"Anyone will do the best work when he works along the line of his greatest interest."—*John D. Rockefeller Jr.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HABITS are at first cobwebs, at last cables.—PROVERB.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing Their Talents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

A LITTLE girl, just eight years of age, gathered together her numerous friends, and announced that they were going to have a concert. The whole program had been carefully thought out, and the child at once started to train her many "stars." The rehearsals took place on the large front lawn. Faithful practice followed.

Within two weeks' time tickets were sold at 10 cents each, and this little girl's mother allowed the concert to take place in their home. Numerous friends arrived, and the concert was a great success, revealing much juvenile talent in their midst. The proceeds were sufficient to buy a needed hymn book and two records for the Convalescent Home. The next Friday evening a merry little troupe, carrying their presents, arrived at the home, and much to the joy of the residents repeated the whole program.

This was the beginning of successive annual programs by these children, and each year something worth while was the gift, for the collections grew. Parents and friends, wishing to encourage these little acts of kindness, paid much more than 10 cents for admission.

Then the little girl grew up, but the programs did not cease. The young lady was a teacher of dancing, and her sister taught elocution, so their pupils faithfully rehearsed and staged these programs in the interest of the same cause. Nor did they limit the field to the Convalescent Home, for the Keith Sanatorium, and other such institutions, were enjoying the merry, laughing children, with their happy smiles and generous chatter.

The Children's Corner

Weeda Wound It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WEEDA, a young lady of three or thereabouts, a close friend of Roger P. Scroggins, the able old squirrel of Boston Common, was playing with her brother who is older and has a new boat. They were bending over it earnestly. It was riding the gentle swell of the Public Garden lake and Weeda and her brother were delighted with its low, racy lines and the strip of red painted from stem to stern.

The brother pointed out that the boat traveled at the instance of a large spring arrangement and that the spring in turn was wound by turning a crank which went into the smokestack. Weeda was turning the crank—wind, wind, wind, turn, turn, turn—click-clack, click-clack! Up stepped Mr. Scroggins, bowed low to Weeda, saluted the brother and kneeled down to look at the boat.

"Goes?" said Scroggins.

"Goes," said Weeda. Her brother nodded.

"Who's going?" said Scroggins.

"No one," said the brother, "we're too big."

"Oh, but Mr. Scroggins isn't too big," said Weeda.

Scroggins smiled and bowed gallantly. "May I just step on it?" he said. The brother said that he would be glad and proud to have him do so. The old squirrel gingerly placed one foot on the boat. It tipped slightly. His foot slipped. His other foot somehow or other got itself on the boat, and before anyone could say Skaneateles the spring inside set up a tremendous whirring, the boat gave a leap, and there was Scroggins dashing for the opposite shore. He sat astride. He looked a good deal like a person trying to ride a greased pig, sliding first to one side and then to the other. But the boat drove ahead with great energy.

Weeda cheered. The brother looked disappointed at first; then, as he saw that the boat was riding well, in fact better than Scroggins, he threw his hat in the air and started to run around the lake to be at the other side as soon as possible after the arrival of Scroggins. That event took place in a remarkably short time and with a suddenness which was remembered for several hours by all who saw it, even the ducks and Neck and Crop, the two swans.

Driving straight toward the shore, with Scroggins holding on as best he could, the boat took a sort of leap out of the water as it drew near shore. Then since Scroggins didn't know how to stop the spring from uncoiling, and since the spring was making the boat go, it arrived at the shore and kept right on going, that is the spring part did. The boat itself struck shore with a sharp and sudden blow. Scroggins, unprepared, left the boat in great haste and shot head over heels onto the grass. The boat kept whirring but stayed at the shore.

Weeda and brother were there almost as soon as their squirrel friend hit the land, but they paid no attention to the boat until after they had assured themselves that Scroggins was all right. He was. It was nothing at all, he pointed out, shooting through the air from a boat, not nearly as much as leaping from branch to branch high in a tree.

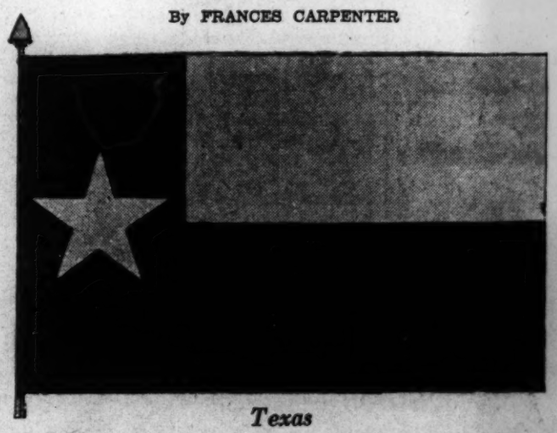
"It went so well because Weeda wound it up," said Scroggins to the brother, who grinned and said he supposed that was so.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. Scroggins Left the Boat in Great Haste.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Texas

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The vertical bar at the left of the flag should be blue, the star white. The upper horizontal bar is white, the lower one red. The staff should be gold.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The name Texas comes from an Indian word which means "friends" or "allies." Its most common nickname is the "Lone Star State," although it is often called also the "Beef State" from the number of cattle it raises.

Texas is one of the few states which have no motto. Its Legislature has chosen as the State flower the bluebonnet, which is often called also the bachelor's button.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the twenty-eighth star in the American flag stands for Texas.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: An old-timer is one who can remember when it was possible to catch the tip of an umbrella between the boards in the sidewalk.

Arkansas Gazette: Experts find that "solid" wood is from 20 to 40 per cent gas. Now you know what to expect of political platforms.

Humorist: "What do you need most when going for a holiday abroad?" asks a correspondent. The very thing you forgot to pack.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter "H" puzzle.:

H
HO
HOUH
HORSE (Horse)
OONEN
EK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Mass Production—World Markets

THERE are many causes for the economic "crisis," but it is becoming obvious that some of them, on which the most stress has been laid, are relatively negligible. They are merely contributory, and not decisive, causes. It would be well that they were dealt with frankly and faithfully; but they should not be allowed to distract our attention from the central and essential fact, namely, that there has been nothing short of a revolution in the methods of production, while methods of distribution on the international plane have remained conservative.

Mass production, to be effective, must be based on vast international markets. Machinery has been improved far beyond what would have been deemed possible a few years ago. This mechanical development has been accompanied by a corresponding reorganization of methods. Efficient plant and a new conception of industry have brought production to a remarkable pitch.

The output is such that it is necessary to extend the scale of distribution. Ever since the days of the Phœnicians some countries have depended on foreign markets; but today they depend on foreign markets to a degree that would have been unthinkable a generation ago. There has come to the aid of mass production an unprecedented facility of transport. The problem would be simple were there a beautiful equilibrium of manufacturing and agricultural countries—if one set of countries could send out their mass-produced goods and another set of countries could receive them.

Unfortunately, however, there is no such balance. Although all countries are not on the same level, all countries are, in some degree, both manufacturing and agricultural. All countries, in varying degree, have availed themselves of the new system of mass production. Thus while all countries have need of foreign markets, all countries likewise seek to close their own markets against the foreigner.

Against the overwhelmingly powerful necessity of international trade, there is pitted the desperate resistance of national trade. Each country is internationalist in selling and nationalist in buying. Hence there is a hopeless contradiction. We are endeavoring to work on two planes at the same time. We would have all markets open to us, and we would open our own markets to none. The new methods of production are thwarted by the old methods of distribution. The one requires a recognition of interdependence; the other stands pat on national notions of independence.

It is surely clear that traditional economic theories are inconsistent with this industrial revolution. Intensified national competition, with its paraphernalia of regulation and restrictions, can only stultify the development of technical invention. The defenses that the various countries are putting up against each other strike actually at the countries which put up these defenses. For they are trying to live in watertight compartments when the very condition of their existence is to extend the range of their activities.

These mutual defenses are fortunately inadequate; if they were adequate, each country would be reduced economically to its national limits. But the effort to overcome defenses entails a progressive reduction of prices; and an acceleration of mass production which, in its turn, necessitates a lowering of prices and a raising of tariffs.

Competition inside various countries has been partially abandoned. Those who are engaged in the great industries have been obliged to work together. Indeed, the movement has gone outside national boundaries, and for a considerable number of products international cartels have been formed. There is much to be said against particular forms of international cartels which control production and distribution; but that there must be international cooperation, instead of international competition, is axiomatic. In the new economic conditions of mass production, it is inevitable that there shall be understandings as to international distribution. Here is the central and essential fact of the problem.

"That Tak'st My Book in Hand"

SIR NORMAN ANGELL would like to know whether anyone ever reads books. Or rather, whether anyone ever reads books with a real desire to get at the author's meaning. Doubt on this point has been bred in him, he stated recently, because, after writing a book twenty-five years ago to prove that any modern war must be futile, he now every week receives press cuttings in which it is alleged that in the "Great Illusion" he argued that a modern war was impossible. He has offered large sums of money for anyone who could produce any passage putting forward such a thesis. But, though no one has ever done so, the misstatements still go on.

Sir Norman is not the only author who has been misunderstood. Extraordinary misconceptions obtain concerning economic and literary no less than political works. Adam Smith, in "The Wealth of Nations," one of the most famous books that has ever been written, said that the English behaved like a nation governed by shopkeepers. This passage ever since has been almost invariably misread into a statement that the English are themselves a nation of shopkeepers.

Again, the whole of French classical criticism condemned the plays of Shakespeare as barbarous, and indirectly prevented any plays even remotely resembling them from being written in France because 2000 years earlier a Greek philosopher was supposed to have said that all the action of a drama must take place at one time and in one locality. Thus for centuries the development of European drama was confined and hampered because people would not take the trouble to find out exactly what it was that Aristotle had said on these points, but preferred to read into his remarks meanings of their own. No wonder Ben Jonson thought it well to say—

> Pray thee, take care, that tak'st my book in hand,
> To read it well; that is, to understand.

In all this there lurks a moral. Literature—and from literature we do not exclude journalism—is a coöperation between writer and reader. Newspapers are often blamed because they are said to be loosely and inaccurately written. Very often the charge is unfortunately true. But it is also true that they are often loosely and inaccurately read. Clear, alert and correct reading is as essential as clear, alert and correct writing.

Found at Tell Asmar

WHY some men will dig and dig in the baking earth of torrid lands while an unrelenting sun beats down through days and months, is cause of frequent wonder not only among stay-at-homes but among those men themselves. To explain their urge one probably would have to be very much of an archæologist and something of a philosopher as well. Or perhaps such "finds" as that reported to the International Congress of Prehistoric and Prohistoric Sciences in London this week are sufficient explanation.

Excavators of the University of Chicago Oriental Institute, digging in the ruins of an ancient city of Babylonia, found dated relics which, it is said, unmistakably came from prehistoric India. The buried city, now called Tell Asmar, which flourished about the time of Abraham, or 2000 B. C., yielded beads, seals and pottery bearing likenesses of elephants, rhinoceroses and crocodiles—none of which lived in Babylonia at that time. Dr. Henry Frankfort, leader of the expedition, said the objects originally came from Mohenjo-Daro, in the Indus Valley. Sir John Marshall, the discoverer of Mohenjo-Daro, which was unearthed a few years ago, agrees with Dr. Frankfort.

So comes to light a significance of the Tell Asmar discovery. It is that the Indian and Babylonian cultures were not entirely separate and distinct civilizations, but that it is probable each knew something of the other. It is that civilization even in its earliest phases was a development which brought men together, despite the obstacles of distance and the handicaps under which men must establish communication with other men.

The diggers in Tell Asmar's ruins have produced more than antiquarian treasure, museum pieces, objects of curiosity. The work of the archæologist rarely is limited to the finding of mere things. Rather it discloses customs, beliefs, convictions of ancient peoples. Archæologists dig not only in the soil of cities, not only in the sands of time, but among ideas. And these ideas of almost forgotten peoples often are found even now to be throbbing, living, vital ideas—not without lessons for a civilization which could have appeared to their thinkers as possible only in fantasy.

Whatever may be the call of desert places where footprints make beads of shadow across the shining wastes, where the wind erases and men mark again—whatever the call of jungle, or cliff, or plain—certainly there can be no fascination greater than this of finding among the faded, silent ruins of distant ages symbols of the ever-colorful, eloquent thoughts of humankind.

Shortening the Money Siphon

IN ALLOWING the business community for the next six months to obtain loans from the Federal Reserve Banks, the United States has taken a step which makes the Federal Reserve System an industrial or commercial bank, connected directly with business, as well as a bankers' bank. The additional function may be of great importance at this time of clearing economic skies.

Six months ago George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, stated that $35,000,000,000 in credit could be created out of its unemployed reserves. The incredulous public asked, "Why cannot the money be used?" The answer was that it could not find its way into public hands save through the commercial banks.

Then the question arose, "Why don't the commercial banks distribute it?" The answer is complicated. In the first stage of the depression the banks had to consult their own—and their depositors'—interests. Their assets, such as bonds, were shrinking in value, and, on the liabilities side, their depositors were beginning to withdraw funds.

If the banks borrowed from the Federal Reserve System to lend to business, they would have to take any losses that might ensue on their enterprise, whether they used Federal Reserve or their own money.

Consequently they trimmed sail by restricting their lending and conserving their cash. One result was that businesses which depend upon the banks for their working capital were unable to keep their plants working.

Since deflation feeds upon itself, the Reserve Bank authorities on February 14 decided to take particularly vigorous measures to combat it. If the banks wouldn't borrow, the Reserve System would embarrass them with more money. It began to put more new money into the banks' reserves by buying the banks' holdings of government bonds. The excess reserves of the banks are now the largest in history, and this plethora has driven interest rates on the banks' short-term investments to record low levels. Thus their earning power has been sharply curtailed. The point is reached some time in this process when the call of higher interest rates such as are to be obtained by lending to industry and investing in long-term government bonds is irresistible.

The Government felt that it could not wait for these forces to reassert themselves, though, in fact, that time appears to be approaching. Admitting business into direct relations with the Reserve System will hasten the process. For the banks will not care to see the rise of a potential competitor in the shape of the Federal Reserve System.

"Charity Never Faileth"

AT A Rotary Club meeting in Ocean City, N. J., recently, a speaker expressed himself as being of the opinion that the thing the world most needed right now was more real charity—the kind of charity that refuses to gossip about his neighbor's business, but extends a helping hand to him. It is this kind of charity that breeds contentment, the speaker said, adding, significantly:

> Let's realize that we have a job ahead of us for this year. . . . As business men we have to stop grasping at shadows, striving for more and more that we don't really need.

A realization of this great and fundamental fact that man is never without employment when engaged in the business of expressing benevolence can do much toward releasing the world from the bondage of selfishness, which would build a wall around its victim in the belief that by it something of value or good might be shut in and protected, forgetting that the very wall, conversely, shuts out good, while that within may decay from lack of use.

The fact that a business man addressing his peers was impelled to call material ends shadows, while at the same time submitting his own conclusion as to the solid worth of real compassion, is significant. The speaker might have added, with Paul:

". . . Whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. . . . And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

Sparks Flare in the Gran Chaco

DESPITE the appeals of neighboring republics and the efforts of arbitrators of five neutral nations, war is again threatened between Paraguay and Bolivia. An open clash is reported at Fort Boqueron. And in La Paz and Asunción it is being claimed that the time for diplomacy has passed and that war alone can settle the Gran Chaco boundary dispute.

It is the highly charged nationalism of both peoples that prevents them from perceiving that much of the present trouble originated precisely in wars which did *not* settle effectively questions of national boundaries. It was in the War of the Pacific in 1879 that Bolivia lost her outlets to the sea, and in the Paraguayan war of 1865 that Paraguay lost most of her man power and gained several boundary disputes that were settled at great cost.

Back of Bolivian aspirations for a water connection with the Atlantic and her desire to obtain or retain territory Bolivians believe to be theirs, is the tragic history of previous territorial losses. Urquidi in the introduction to his History of Bolivia italicizes the fact that Bolivia has lost more than two-thirds of its land to its neighbors. Paraguayans are no less aroused to preserve their national integrity and honor by fighting for land they think theirs.

The discovery, or alleged discovery, of oil in the area has enhanced the future value of a vast region of jungle and plains accurately denominated by Julian Duguid in the title of his vivid adventure book as "Green Hell." The Gran Chaco is almost uninhabited and unknown. It would seem that the sending of military expeditions into it might have more value as exploration than as warfare. The importance of the Chaco is potential rather than actual. Having become, however, the objective of two fully aroused nationalisms, it is now surcharged with emotional values.

Even if there were not blinding nationalisms to mar a clear and calm perception of the situation, the problem of determining the boundaries between the two nations is an exceedingly difficult one. For many months representatives of neutral nations have been laboring in Washington seeking earnestly to satisfy the demands of Paraguay and Bolivia.

The difficulties inhere in historical and geographic factors. Spain and Portugal never succeeded in delimiting definitely their colonial empires. Nor did Spain ever establish carefully the boundaries of the various divisions of her American colony. Thus in 1810 none of the Latin-American republics knew definitely where its territory ended.

In attempting to settle a boundary dispute, then, not only surveys on the land and researches in archives must be made but detective work of the most complicated sort must be resorted to. Birth and marriage registers in musty volumes are brought forth, names on tombstones are scanned, old geographies and descriptions are dug up to determine the nationality of the people who dwelt on this or that side of a river or imaginary line.

Even detached and objective third parties are bewildered by the mass of material to be digested and sifted. If experts are confounded, how much more must be the people who see a clear case, not in the evidence adduced but in the dictates of superheated patriotism. It is to be hoped, however, that the problem will not now be complicated by a fruitless war. The demand is for coolness and poise. This is what thinking Bolivians and Paraguayans will seek.

Editorial Notes

The net earnings of municipally owned light and water plants of four Kansas towns that, paying all expenses, make it unnecessary to levy city taxes, should be profits not entirely without honor in these communities.

The practice prevailing in Colombia of using turkeys and chickens in lieu of money would seem to be sound, except for the larger opportunity afforded for one's riches to take wings.

And some will wonder how the Rhode Island farmer who traded a cow for six weeks of flying lessons is enjoying his adventures along the other Milky Way.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Repeal Signs on Army Cars—Concerning Revolutions

NEWPORT, R. I.

READERS of these articles will recall that I reported that in driving from Boston to Chicago, just prior to the two political conventions, I counted only 33 repeal signs on motorcars. On the way back, though less careful in counting, I still noticed the continuing scarcity of these signs. In Chicago the parking places which surrounded the convention hall were offering them for sale with but scanty success, despite the exceedingly wet character of the crowds in the hall.

No one could be foolish enough to fancy that the number of these signs is indicative of the strength of the wet sentiment. There are plenty of extreme and practical wets driving cars without signs, as the weekly record of automobile accidents due to drunken drivers shows. Moreover, anyone with a historical bent will recall that four years ago the proportion which "Al" Smith signs bore to those for Hoover differed amazingly from the relative votes for the two men in November.

It is, however, interesting to consider the geographical and other conditions which seem to affect the popularity of the repeal labels. It is merely a commonplace to say that they are plentiful in cities, but disappear almost wholly on country roads. Here in Newport they are thicker in proportion to the number of cars than in any place I have been. Does it indicate that opposition to prohibition has become a sort of fad among the rich, for whom Newport is, of course, a social capital?

At any rate the fact exists. One phase of it awakens inquiry. I have seen two or three army cars—probably used by officers at Fort Adams—bearing the repeal sign. Is this in accordance with army regulations? Has an officer of the United States Army, using a car which is not his personal property, a right to employ it in propaganda for the overthrow of one of the constitutional regulations of the United States? It might be worth the War Department's consideration.

* * *

And speaking of armies, Mr. George Sokolsky, who has lived through the revolutions in Russia and in China, asserts that one of the reasons why the United States need not fear a revolution is that it has only a very small and thoroughly professional army. "No revolution," he asserts in the current Atlantic, "has ever succeeded until the army has become revolutionary." A very cursory knowledge of revolutionary history sustains this thesis.

It is significant that two high-class magazines, the Atlantic and Harper's, have been sufficiently impressed by the current vague talk about revolution in the United States to make it a topic of prominent articles. Mr. George Soule, one of the editors of the New Republic, with less personal experience than Mr. Sokolsky, but with a thorough historical equipment, discusses the subject in Harper's. His first paragraph challenges attention: "If you want to hear discussion of the future revolution in the United States," he writes, "do not go to the breadlines and the mill-towns, but to Park Avenue and Wall Street or to the gatherings of young literary men."

Precisely! The absence of anything like organized revolutionary activity among the people has been one of the curious phenomena of the existing depression. People comfortably off, contemplating the distress around them, have been declaring capitalism doomed, and have looked about them for a new Lenine. They cannot find him among the ranks of the workers. The attitude of the American proletarian—to use the noun so dear to the Bolsheviki—is to tighten his belt and do all he can to revive industry under capitalism. He has been well informed as to current conditions in Russia, and has no purpose of inviting similar conditions in America. Moreover, as Mr. Soule puts it, "Revolutions are made not by the weak, the unsuccessful or the ignorant, but by the strong and the informed."

We like to dramatize revolutions by stressing some peculiarly arresting moment in their course—as the seizure of the King in the French Revolution, or the flight of Kerensky in Russia. But in fact they are not made in a day. The revolution in Mexico has been in progress twenty years—that in China is likewise measured in years.

Economically one is in progress in the United States though we do not recognize it, since it is without dramatic qualities. Though conservative in form, the program which President Hoover is applying to combat depression is, for the United States, essentially revolutionary. Nothing ever went so far toward putting the Government into business as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. When can the railroads be expected to repay the loans made them; and if not repaid how far shall we be from Government ownership?

The Home Loan Banks, the trend toward a five-day week for labor, the assault on the slums are all revolutionary projects which the political revolutionists of other lands would like to have established but could not. The very fact that the United States, under the leadership of an essentially conservative President is able, in an emergency, to resort to revolutionary policies of this type is what gives assurance of freedom from revolutions of the sort that imply the abolition of private property, the installation of the guillotine and firing squad, or the creation of so autocratic a tyranny as Bolshevism furnishes.

Books of Current Interest

Travelers in Soviet Russia

This Is Russia. by George Earle Raiguel and William Kistler Huff. Philadelphia: Penn. $5.

NOW that there is an increasing flow of foreign and especially American travelers to the Soviet Union, there is a need for an up-to-date "travel book" about the new Russia; and the present volume evidently aims to meet this need, at least so far as Leningrad and Moscow are concerned. Nowhere else can the reader find such a detailed description of the noteworthy public buildings, museums, art galleries, institutions and other things which the tourist wishes to visit in the two chief cities of the Soviet Union.

The past is interwoven with the present in the authors' accounts of Moscow and Leningrad, and the book contains a considerable number of photographs and some illustrations in color. Besides providing guidance for the foreign wanderer in the streets of the former and present Russian capitals, the book endeavors to give a general interpretation of Russian life and conditions.

The authors maintain toward the Soviet Union a studiously balanced attitude that is based, perhaps, on a superficial rather than on a profound appreciation of the underlying issues involved in the Bolshevist Revolution. "Our conclusions are," the authors write, "that much should be applauded in Russia, but certainly much can be criticized. . . . We would not live there for anything, and infinitely prefer the United States." At the same time they are convinced of the strength and permanence of the Soviet régime, of its hold on the youth and of the excellence of many of its social welfare achievements.

Dr. Raiguel and Mr. Huff seem to be rather above their heads in the deep waters of Marxian theory and Soviet history. The following typical sentences in their consideration of the Soviet political state are both vague in phrasing and highly questionable as to fact: "It is understandable that Lenin, who was entirely Slavic in thought, should have broken with the group who wanted Russian participation in the general consideration of world Communism. . . . Lenin wanted to scrape off the veneer of the West and lay bare the Slavic soul."

The authors are on more congenial ground in discussing what the visitor will find in Russia. Their description of hotels, travel facilities and other subjects of tourist interest is fair, accurate and detailed. "Travel in Russia is not comfortable," they declare, and "in the sense of a vacation or rest, touring Russia is no pleasure." At the same time they squelch the silly idea, still prevalent in some quarters, that there is any element of personal danger in traveling in Russia, and point out that new and interesting scenes and impressions, for the curious and active-minded traveler, outweigh the minor inconveniences and deficiencies of comfort. All in all their book should prove a useful possession for the tourist who wishes to include Russia in his itinerary.

W. H. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Dry Ticket

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent Indianapolis convention of the National Prohibition Party has presented a dry ticket to the field, and, no doubt, a pair of acceptable nominees, from the viewpoint of the men and women who nominated them. On first thought the writer was inclined to regret the action of the convention. As a lifelong dry he believed that the most practical course to pursue would be to support the Republican ticket as the best one in the field.

A little retrospection, however, brought to thought one particular picture from the past. The Democratic convention in 1896 adopted a platform which stunned Democratic voters of the Cleveland type in that day, as completely as the ultra dry voter of today is stunned by the platforms which were adopted by both of the major parties at Chicago. One outstanding question at the beginning of the campaign was, "Who will the Cleveland Gold Democrats vote for?" Many of them determined not to vote at all.

Whether mistaken or not, in the thought of many thousands, conscience spoke louder than did anything else. They were opposed to the tariff program of the Republican platform, while the sixteen-to-one declaration of the Democratic platform was, in their esteem, treason to both party and country: they would not vote for either party. The adoption of a gold standard plank in the platform of a Gold Democratic convention, which nominated Palmer and Buckner candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, finally provided a place for them, and they voted.

From a vote of about 14,000,000 cast, this courageous crew had a total of about 300,000 to its credit, according to the final count on election day. The great body of the nation's vote went to the two old parties, while, under the Constitution, this little band of citizens were given opportunity to express themselves.

In the same way our friends of the Indianapolis convention will give expression to their conscience on election day. They are bone dry and will compromise with no one on the question. Had Indianapolis failed them they would have called another convention and nominated a ticket, and who has a right to question them on the subject?

The Gold Democrats in 1896 believed of their vote that it saved the credit of the nation. The bone-dry voters of the campaign now in progress may very well feel themselves privileged to claim, at some future date, that they kept the issue alive in the public mind at a time when politics seemed to have almost swallowed it up.

That the question of repealing, or even of modifying the Eighteenth Amendment will ever pass from Congress to the states, many who have lived through the campaigns and legislative experiences of the past spend little time in believing. Election over, all the drys will face all the wets, through their representatives in Congress, and put the issue out of commission, we believe, forever.

Minneapolis, Minn. EDWARD KENNEDY.

An Offer to Philadelphians

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From time to time I see articles in the Monitor of people letting some group of boys or girls use land so that they may enjoy the work or play there.

Could you help some group use my land? I have thirty acres on the York Road near New Hope, Pennsylvania. This land lies idle for four or five years at a time and I would gladly give its use to a group of people for ten or fifteen years if they would merely pay the taxes which are less than $50 a year. It is too bad to see a nice lot of land useless when some young folk could get a lot of fun out of it. It is near enough for swimming in the canal or the Delaware River. I do not find a market for it so it would give me pleasure to know someone was enjoying a vacation on it. MRS. GERTRUDE HAMILTON.

Philadelphia.

Investment—Constructive or Destructive?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A local brewer states that he has $7,000,000 to invest in manufacture of legalized liquor.

Offhand, this seems to be a good argument for prohibition repeal, but a little reflection shows its defects.

Anything in itself evil or wasteful is economically unsound. Manufacture of munitions in war time temporarily booms business but sooner or later someone has to foot the bill for the millions withdrawn from useful enterprise. In the last analysis, it is the poor man who pays.

It works the same way with the liquor business. The soft drink industry, the milk business, the automobile business, the radio business, and amusement companies will suffer immeasurably if repeal is brought about. And it will not be the rich who will bear the brunt of the burden.

C. M. BURTON.

St. Louis, Mo.